"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 31— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1925. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,608.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,439
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,052
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx.	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
1st April	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,957
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
6th Feb.	NARINGA ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer* ..	..
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
9th Feb	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
26th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,807	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
1925		
11th Feb, ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
18th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
6th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi
7th ,, ..	GAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
9th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX: 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	17559	11th Jan.	5th Feb.
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan	6th Feb
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	7th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	7th Feb.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb	27 Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	155	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	S. Muto	4503	23 Jan.	4 Feb.
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 ,,	8 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4997	6 Feb.	20 Feb.
Aki ur Maru.	M. Seki jo	7770	11 ,,	24 Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 ,,	28 Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	..	24 ,,	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5850	25 ,,	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "OHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE
General manager.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gufny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY]

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices 1—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—COPYHOLDER, must be matriculate and able to read English script fluently. One with previous experience will be given preference. Application in own handwriting to be addressed to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A GRADUATE to work as ASSISTANT SECRETARY for three hours daily, from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Apply to the SECRETARY, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
M752

WANTED.—A smart CANVASSER for Bombay, for securing subscribers and advertisements for a popular monthly journal. Pay Rs. 50-80 plus liberal Commission. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "P" C/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A 739

WANTED.—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the General Manager of a Chemists business in Bombay. Must be experienced in general business routine. Capable of taking charge of office correspondence and managing subordinates. Apply in the first instance by letter to Box No. 6.0, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
750

WANTED.—Experienced PROOF READER for the News Department of a daily newspaper. One who has served on the staff of a daily newspaper will be preferred. Applications in applicant's own handwriting giving full particulars to be addressed to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Masjid, Bombay.
C R591

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim
K M737

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PUMP bed, Cotton Baling Finisher Press, Boiler. Write to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K M744

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TENDERS INVITED for the SANITARY WORKS in the Co-operative Institute's Building at Bakehouse Lane, Fort. For details see the premises.
T 22633

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22572

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that 10 tons of copper scrap consisting of copper wire, copper bars, etc. (samples of which may be had for inspection at the C. P. S. Central Stores near Messrs. Binny's Mills, Bangalore City), are available for sale and tenders for the whole or part of the above quantity are invited, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 14th of February, 1925.

The tenders should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned superscribed as "Tenders for scrap copper" accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 to be remitted separately.

For other particulars, if any, please refer to notice dated 14-1-25, published in the "Mysore Gazette" of the 22nd January, 1925.

ASST. CHIEF ELECL. ENGINEER.
15th January, 1925. 22253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show-Room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 22, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
M721

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16.0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 4th February, 1925. 22635

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one MOTOR DRIVEN AIR COMPRESSOR will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
22625

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army Woollen and Cotton Cuttings, Remnants and sweepings likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur U. P. during 1925-26, to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 3rd March, 1925.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained on application in writing upto 23rd February 1925 which must be accompanied with a fee of Re. 1 one only."

L. A. FANSHAWE, Major, R.A.
Chief Ordnance Officer,
Shahjahanpur.
The 30th Jan. '25. 22623

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.
(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new-assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22533

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF PHIPSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHIPSON & COMPANY, LIMITED. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to confirm a Special Resolution of the above Company for reducing its paid up capital from Rs. 26,41,360 to Rs. 20,00,000.

A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 8th day of January, 1925 may be inspected at the offices of the Company at No. 6, Apollo Street or at the office of Messrs. Little & Co., the Company's Attorneys in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee one.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must, on or before the 16th day of February 1925, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Attorney (if any) to the undersigned at their Office in the Central Bank Building, or in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
22620

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

RE: INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

and

RE: THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

and Reduced.

The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED and REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order, dated 8th January, 1925, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 50,00,000 (Thirty lacs) to Rs. 11,25,000 (eleven lacs twenty-five thousand) and the minute approved of by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the abovementioned Act was registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 2nd day of February, 1925.

The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the Indian Automobile Company, Limited, and Reduced henceforth is Rs. 11,25,000 (eleven lacs twenty-five thousand) divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 75 each instead of the original Capital of Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lacs) divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each."

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22627

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SYED ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Suleman Haji Ebrahim Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 1017 of 1922 (Khatizabai wife of Abdul Karim Ebrahim and another vs. Suleman Haji Ebrahim and others) and in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 10th day of March, 1924 and the consent Judges order dated the 30th day of September, 1924, in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the Syed Abdul Rehman Street, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Haji Suleman Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Arab Ahmed and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 14 and Street No. 72-74 and 76.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF SEASON WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED MAHOGANISED AND BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE OF THE VERY BEST TYPE, REAL MOROCCO LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITE, MARK'S PIANO, VELVET LINED FOLDING DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, (Opp. Hotel Majestic) Rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture made from best Season wood, such as sliding Dining Table, Dining chairs, full sized sideboard by Devji Kanji, Dinner Waggon and Dumbwaiter, Rich Canteen cutlery case for 12 persons, specially made-to-order Morocco Leather lined Chesterfield Suites, Rich Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Fancy show-cases, Table ornaments, H. M. V. Gramophone, Mark's Cottage Piano, Roll top Office writing Table, Lady's writing Desks, Velvet lined Drawing Room suite, best Season wood Almyrahs, Dressing chests, Dressing Tables, Teapoys, English Dinner-set, Cutlery, Glass and Platedware, English Ice Box, Meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of W. Howard Hussey, Esq., Asst. Auditor and Acct. G. I. P. Rly., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY 4 P.M.

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

The second and concluding part of The Prodigal Son—the wonderful novel by

SIR HALL CAINE,

If you enjoyed the Prodigal Son you will like the sequel even more. All the beauty of this great human story has been intensified by the marvellous acting of

STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
and
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR.

The highest Standard of film production is reached with this exceptional picture.

A STORY BY A MASTER WRITER
BRILLIANTLY ACTED MIDST
GLORIOUS NATURAL SCENERY.

All the best and all the worst in human nature is revealed in this classic picture—a play which impresses you with its extreme power and beauty.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6 p.m.
"MESSALINA"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. Boxing Tournament.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
Sawrashtra Kinematograph Co.'s
Masterpiece
CHARKHA OR ANATH ABALA

A Rare Picture
Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

NEW RIPON THEATRE
Grant Road

SATURDAY 7th February 1925 (P.M. 8-30) Night
and
SUNDAY 8th February 1925 (P. M. 3) Noon

Nand Kumar

Gaudharva N. Co.

MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the Auspices
of
THE POONA NOOTHAN SANGEETHA VIDYALAYA
on
SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, at 9p.m.(S.T.)
by the popular
MRS. HIRABAI BADODEKAR
and
PROF. SURESH BABOO BADODEKAR
at

The Premier Decorating and Furnishing Co.'s Premises, Amrolli House (Near Marbawdi Police Station.)

Rates: Tax included, Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2. Tickets are available by day at Madhavashram and on the concert night at the Concert Hall also.

MANAGER,
Poona Noothan Sangeetha Vidyalaya.

MADRAS NEWS.

SPINNING FRANCHISE IN OPERATION.

(Through Free Press of India.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

In commenting on Sir Sankaran Nair's suggestion about the acceptance of office by the Swarajists, the "Hindu" says: Public Opinion is definitely hostile to the idea, possibly owing to a sub-conscious feeling that it would be a piece of treachery to the ideals of non-co-operation. It is difficult however to envisage a different orientation to Swarajist Policy, repugnant as the idea of office with all its suggestions of self-seeking would be to disinterested patriots. Mere obstruction is so obviously a blind alley in the absence of any such sanction as non-co-operation was meant to evolve.

Disputes are arising in Maruthuvakudi an important Hindu village in Tanjore District over rights of untouchables to carry their corpses along a route including certain caste Non-Brahmin and Brahmin roads. The death of and Adi-Dravida (untouchable) took place on the 26th January. The local Sub-Magistrate first issued an order under Section 144 C.P. Code to the effect that the corpse should be taken along the disputed route but later cancelled it. Three castes Hindus (Non-Brahmins) are however said to have been arrested in this connection.

The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Khaddar Board has received contributions of yarn as their quota for December, 1924, from 554 persons aggregating to a total of 11½ lakhs of yards and weighing 80 lbs. Of the subscribers, 82 are ladies, 11 Muslims and 2 Christians. The longest single quota is of 16,800 yards and the finest yarn is of 257 counts.

According to a Government order reviewing administration report of the Corporation of Madras for the year 1923-24, 67.58 per cent. of the electors polled in the elections. The percentage of the woman voters who exercised their votes is 61.42. No woman candidate however, sought election. The strength of pupils in all the Corporation primary Schools arose from 6215 to 8727 of whom 1907 belonged to backward classes.

Efforts are being made for the conversion of the Theosophical College at Madanapalle into a residential and teaching University with effect from July 1926, so far Rs. 2 lakhs have been collected. Principal donors are Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Rs. 10,000, Dr. Besant Rs. 10,000, an English Friend £3,000 (and £2,000 a year for 10 years) and Mrs. Morarjee Rs. 10,000.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

(Through Free Press of India.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1,

The Government of Madras have under their consideration the question of organising Land Mortgage Banks on a co-operative basis in suitable tracts in the Presidency which would be in a position to lend money to agriculturists for long periods to enable them to redeem debts on their lands and to effect improvements on those lands. The necessity for these special banks arises from the fact that the existing co-operative organizations obtain money only for short periods of 2 and 3 years and cannot take the risk of issuing loans for long periods from 10 to 20 years. The relief of indebtedness, specially to small landholders, has been and is a most pressing problem in this country. After careful consideration, the Government proposed to organise, as an experimental measure, Land Mortgage Banks in four selected localities, and to extend the experiment should it be justified by experience. These places have been selected because they possess the necessary conditions for the successful working of the Banks, namely, lands fit to be mortgaged, indebted ryots and persons suitable and willing to take an interest in and to conduct such banks. The banks will be on the limited liability basis.

The primary object of these banks will be to provide loans for the redemption of mortgages on agricultural lands, but the improvement of land and of methods of cultivation will also be within their scope. The banks will obtain money from share capital, deposits and debentures. For the present, they will have to depend largely on debentures which will be issued on the security of the mortgages of the members. The total value of the debentures will not exceed the amount covered by the mortgages and they will be issued ordinarily for not less than 12 and not more than 20 years. Each bank will have a working capital of one lakh and as, at the beginning, it is expected, that the entire value may not be taken up by the public, the Government propose to take up debentures to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in each bank, provided the public first take the other Rs. 50,000. The public will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. on these debentures, while the rate to Government will be 6½ per cent. Ample security is provided for investors. It is proposed that a trustee should be appointed to whom will be assigned the mortgages of the members and whose functions will be to see that the banks fulfil their obligations to the debenture holders. The total value of the debentures actually in circulation at any time should not exceed the total value of the mortgage bonds and their assets assigned by the bank to the trustees. The land mortgaged should have no prior encumbrances save those to be redeemed by the loan given by the banks, and the value of loan should not exceed one-half the value of the land mortgaged. There will also be the condition that the loan will not exceed three-fourths of the estimated net income from the lands during the period covered by the loan.

Each member will be eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 1,000 and will be charged 9 per cent. on his borrowings. He will be given the option of repaying the loan in equal instalments spreading the loan in equal instalments spread over a given number of years with interest on the amount outstanding from time to time, or on the equated payment system.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price, writes as folows in "Commerce of Finance" of December 31, 1924 :—

Last week the influences bearing upon the cotton market were presented in the form of a balance sheet. The items that were bullish were treated as credits and those that were bearish or negative as debits.

This week it is possible to assemble the facts of the world's supply of cotton of all growths for this season in fairly definite form. They follow, in bales of 500 lbs. gross or 478 lbs. net. Linters are included unless otherwise stated:—

	Bales.	
World's stocks, or "carry over" of all growths, July 31, 1923, as per U. S. Census Bulletin No. 153, page 78	6,341,000	
World's production of commercial cotton, "exclusive of linters" grown in 1923, as per preliminary report of U. S. Census dated December 20, 1924	18,969,000	
Production of linters grown in 1923 in U. S. as estimated in preliminary report of U. S. Census dated Aug. 20, 1924 ...	669,347	
Total supply, season 1923-24...	25,979,347	
World's consumption of cotton of all growths for 12 months ending July 31, 1924 (linters in the U. S. not included), as per preliminary report of U. S. Census dated Dec. 20, 1924...	19,400,000	
Consumption of linters in U. S. 12 months ending July 31, 1924, as ascertained by U. S. Census 646,109	20,046,109	
World's stocks or "carry over" of all growth July 31, 1924...	5,933,238	
Crops for season 1924-25:		
U. S. Crop, excluding linters, as estimated by Dept. of Agriculture	13,153,000	
U. S. production of linters (estimated)	900,000	
East India crop as estimated by East India Department of Agriculture, in cables to U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	5,069,000	
Egyptian crop, 6,500,000 cantars, as per estimate of Alexandria General Produce Assn., page 13, New York "Journal of Commerce," Dec. 24, 1924, equal to	1,460,000	
Brazilian crop as estimated by cable to A. Norden & Co.	660,000	
Russian crop as per estimate published on page 2481 of "Commerce and Finance"	458,000	
Peruvian crop, estimated at	185,000	
Mexican crop, estimated at	220,000	
Chinese crop, as per estimate of Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Assn., 7,811,062 piculs of 133 1/3 lbs. each (see page 2477 of "Commerce and Finance") ...	2,000,000	
Other countries, estimated...	750,000	
Total estimated supply, season 1924-25	30,728,238	

If it were possible to arrive at an equally accurate approximation of the world's consumption of all growths for the season of 1924-25 a reasonably definite conclusion as to the carry over July 31, 1925, could be reached. The world's consumption for the five seasons ending July 31, 1924, is estimated by the Census as follows:—

NOT INCLUDING LINTERS IN U.S.

1919-20	19,300,000
1920-21	16,805,000
1921-22	20,034,000
1922-23	21,041,000
1923-24	19,400,000

LINTERS IN U. S.

1919-20	342,473
1920-21	516,307
1921-22	639,033
1922-23	646,109
1923-24	531,920

TOTAL WORLD CONSUMPTION INCLUDING LINTERS.

1919-20	19,642,473
1920-21	17,321,307
1921-22	20,673,033
1922-23	21,687,109
1923-24	19,931,920

The largest world consumption on record occurred in the season of 1912-13, when 22,932,000 running bales were used up, according to calculations based on statistics compiled by the Master Cotton Spinners Association, published on page 144 of the Official Report of the 11th International Cotton Congress, June 14-16, 1922.

Cotton was then worth about 12 cents pound and it seems unlikely that this season's consumption will be so large, but admitting that it may, the indicated carry over of all growths on July 31, 1925, would be at least 7,796,000 bales and it may be larger if the production as above estimated is exceeded or the consumption is less than in 1912-13.

As the foregoing figures are very important great care has been used in preparing them and the sources from which they have been derived are given with some elaboration. The trade must draw its own conclusions from the showing made but it may be observed that a presumption of scarcity this season is untenable and that the world is now supplied with sufficient cotton to meet its needs until the next crop is available in quantity.

Therefore the future in prices is rapidly resolving itself into a question of next season's yield, and it remains to be seen whether the market will become acutely responsive to an influence so distant until the present surplus has passed into the possession of those who are able and willing to buy and hold it because they believe it can be sold at a profit.

Whether the present price is low enough to attract investment buying of this cha-

(Continued in Column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5, 29/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 642
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 697
Bank's buying D D Frcs 689

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 103½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 88 60
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 92.80
London—Rome Liras 115.

TONE OF EXCHANGE:—
Exchange market closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 15/16d.

London, Feb. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small business. Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s ..	1/6 1/4
Fes Demand	642
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	108 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 3.

Prague	16200
Stockholm	1778
Christiania	3130
Amsterdam	1189
Switzerland	2482
Belgium	9258

YESTERDAYS:—
Athens 28050

London, Feb. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris not received
Exchange on London in Germany 20,117,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11532

New York, Feb. 3.

Demand Bills 47850 (previous 47887).

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 23/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 21/32
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 3/4
Bank's selling T T July 1/5 21/32
Bank's buying T T July 1/5 3/4.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.—
Three Months 4 per cent
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.—
Call 6 per cent.
One Month 6 per cent.
Three Months 6 per cent
Six Months 5½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET.—
Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 3.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93, unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/8 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 5/16 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 3/4 unchgd
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £117 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/4 plus 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73/10
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/4

London, Feb. 3.

Bar gold ready, d. 87
Silver ready, d. 32-4
Silver forward, d. 32-1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Market is quiet and idle but

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—Steady with more enquiry for 3½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 77/8, Central 22/8, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 440, Alliance 85, Bombay Dyeing 1172/8, Bradbury 200, Century 568/12, Central India 537/8, Coimba Land 157/8, Crescent 252/8, Currim 425, David 500, Dawn 675, Edwd. Sassoon 185, E D Sassoon 1/8, Fazulbhoy 1060, Finlay 850, F. Petit 1050n, Gokak 105, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastorchand 137/8, Khatau 155, Kilachand Mills 6/6, Kohinoor 1250, Madhavji 397/8, Manekji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 446/4, New City 301/4, Pabani 371/4, Pearls 591/4, Phoenix 570, Premier 90, Simplex 230, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 845, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnoo Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 482/8, Alcock 202/8, B Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet 4/12, B Tramway 98/2, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katniwordi 50, Katni Deld 150, New India Instfe. 13, Shivrajpur 53, Tata Iron Ord. 15/12, Tata Iron Defd. 45, Tata Hydro 962/8, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 3.

Hongkong Bank	£145
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/8
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 11 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2700
Elphinstone	36	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	150	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Lakmi Cotton	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1750
Indian Dy.& Blg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill.	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wol'nMill	17	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	1550
Koorla Mill	155	Hindocstan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	137-8	Hydershad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	112
Khatau Mill	155	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	in liq
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	675	New India	12-4
New City	301-4	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	41-4	Great India	10
Premier	90	Scindia Steam	6
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	600	Port Canning	635
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-8
Birla	16	" Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	70
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Manekji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	9

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 3.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 Mar/April sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 17 1/4 February.
Tone:—Market closed irregular and easier with quiet trade.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 3.

Karachi Barley 48/6 Mar/Apl sellers.

the undertone is good. Continent sold. Buyers scarce.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 14/1/3
Forward Rs. 14/1/3.

GOLD.

Bombay February 4.

Ready:—22-3-0

	Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha		22-1-3		22-1-0	22-1-0
Fagon		22-1-3		22-1-0	22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—0
Fagon 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 4.

Ready:—73-10-0

	Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha		73-13-0		73-8-0	73-8-0
Fagon		73-10-0		73-4-0	73-4-0

Tej Mandi.
Maha 0—10—0
Fagon 1—10—0
Tone-Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb 4.

A further rise of 11 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on trade and speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 19 points up. The tone of the market was very steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 3rd instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Print goods demand improving."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 3rd instant (4.50 p.m.) as under:—

"Market has an upward tendency, better trade reports. Think further advance likely.

Owing to a further slight improvement reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs 461 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Brokers were moderate buyers. On selling by Bazar operators the values gave way to Rs. 460 but again improved to Rs. 460½ on scattered buying At about this level Japanese Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 459½ at which rate the Bazar closed. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 458½ and going upto Rs. 458½ closed quiet at Rs. 458 on selling by Commission Houses.

Fine M G. Oomra March opened at Rs 452½ and advanced to Rs 454½ on Shroffs and Commisson Houses buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 453 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fully good Bengal March opened at Rs. 395 and improved to Rs. 398 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 395½ at 4 p.m.

Our Market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with moderate demand.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P. M.

Bombay, February 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	458
Fully Good Bengal	March	393 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	March	451

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

Description,	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh ..	470	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	459
Fully Good Bengal	March	394
Fine Oomra ..	March	452

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

Ready average Ready Fine. quality.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	410/415	..
"	F.G.M.G.	395	..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/415	..
"	F.G.M.G.	395	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine				
	M.G.	465/70	475/480	..
Nagpur	..	465/70	475/480	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	450/55	465/70	..
Pulgaon .. "		465/60	465/70	..
Dhamangaon "	"	455	460	..
Amraoti .. "	"	445/450	455/460	..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	445/450	455/60	..
Mulkapur "	"	435/440	445/50	..
Khandesh "	"	430	445 March.	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	475
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	..	490
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..
Muchia Fine	"	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	420/5	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	"	480/500	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	..	..
Cambodia	"	550	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

4th February, 1925.

New York Market, 3rd February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.27	Mar.		24.40	+13
24.59	May	24.57+02	24.70	+11
24.84	Jul.		25.00	+16
24.56	Oct.		24.72	+16

New York spot on 2nd Feb. 24.50 +45, New Orleans 24.35 +45.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on speculative buying and trade buying.

May highest 24.79 (2-56 p.m.), lowest 24.45 (1-58 p.m.), range .34 points.

Liverpool Market, 3rd February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.88	Mar.	13.03+15	13.05+17	13.07	+19
12.99	May	13.15+16		13.17	+18
13.06	Jul.			13.22	+16
12.91	Oct.			13.06	+15
Egyptian					
28.90	May			29.55	+65

Telegraphic market advices:—South continues very strong. Tone of market good. Trade fixing call sales absorbing selling at scale up limit. Some straddle selling. Better Manchester.

American cross rate 4.79 1/8.

New Orleans, 2nd February: "There is a better feeling in the market in consequence of the strength of Southern markets. We may have a reaction, but think strength of holders will prevent any serious decline."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Favour buying on all reactions."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. for & Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.
Universal Standard 1332 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3265

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	24.30
May	24.63
July	24.88

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	24.34
May	24.65
July	24.92

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.30
May	24.80

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Scinde Good	10.50
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30
Bengal Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.00
Fine	11.40
Oomra Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.05
Full Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

March	13.07	+.19
May	13.17	+.18
July	13.22	+.16
October	13.06	+.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

February	12.95	+.16
March	13.05	+.17
May	13.16	+.17
July	13.21	+.15
October	13.05	+.14
November	12.98	+.11
January	12.95	+.14

EGYPTIANS:—

March	30.50	+.35
May	29.25	+.35
July	27.60	+.30
November	23.05	+.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Price.	
February	12.99 plus	.20
March	13.07 ,,	.19
April	13.08 ,,	.18
May	13.17 ,,	.18
June	13.18 ,,	.18
July	13.22 ,,	.16
August	13.17 ,,	.16
September	13.11 ,,	.16
October	13.06 ,,	.15
November	13.02 ,,	.15
December	12.99 ,,	.15
January	12.97 ,,	.16
February	12.95 ,,	.16

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months	To-day's Price.	
February	31.40	—.25
March	30.90 plus	.75
April	30.15 ,,	.65
May	29.55 ,,	.65
June	28.55 ,,	.55
July	27.75 ,,	.45
August	27.10 ,,	.40
September	26.35 ,,	.35
October	25.80 ,,	.20
November	23.05 ,,	.15
December	22.85 ,,	.10
January	22.65	unchgd.

Manchester Market:—Increased cloth inquiry.—Sales improving. Yarns—hardening.

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON

New York, Jan. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12000
Day's Exporters to Continent	9000

Futures at New York:—

March	24.40 plus	.13
May	24.70 ,,	.11
July	25.00 ,,	.16
October	24.72 ,,	.16

SPOT COTTON AT:—

New York	24.65 plus	.15
New Orleans	24.55 ,,	.20

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	24.38 plus	.18
May	24.69 ,,	.17

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/4.
Demand Bills 47.850.
Silver Commercial Bars 68 3/4
Foreign mined 68 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	24.40	+.18
May	24.70	+.11
July	25.00	+.16
October	24.72	+.16

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 3.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 70/6 Feb/Mar. value.
Rozrio Santa Fe—61 lbs. 71/6 Feb/Mar. sellers.
Tone:—Market was weak on easier America and Liverpool options.
Australian 71 Feb/Mar. sellers.
Choice White Karachi 64/6 May/June value.
Soft Red Karachi 63/6 May/June value.
Tone:—Market was weak on easier America and Liverpool options.
No. 2 Club, Calcutta 66 April/May value.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 4.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	63 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	62 0 0	9 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	9 13 8
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 3 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 14 0	14 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0

(Continued on next page.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 4.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	435	440	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1145-60	82-8-1172-8	
Century	565-60	66-8-568-12	
Nagpur	530-35	30-8 538-12	
Colaba	157-8-60-55	160	
Crescent ex-divi.	242-8	45-250	
Indore ex-divi.	393-12 96-4	397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	427-8-32-8	40-443-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	570-78-12	85-590	
Phoenix	565	570	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	221-4-27-8	227-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1200	1200	
Swadeshi	640	640	
Pabni	367-8	370	
Fazal ex-divi.	1007-8-42-8	55-1052-8	
Mathuradas	250	250	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	392-8-96-4	400-397-8	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old	312-8	312-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	96-14	97-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8	8-4	
Central E. Mining	32-8	32-8	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15	15-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8-50	50-45	

(Continued from Column 1.)

racter is a question that everyone must answer for himself. It is always hard to say what the other fellow will do but his attitude and action will probably depend in a large measure upon the tone of the stock market and the speculative sentiment of the time. Just at present the prevailing optimism is an important influence in nearly all markets. It leads people to emphasize the facts that are favourable and ignore those that are unfavourable. Thus the large export movement is exploited and the decrease in our domestic consumption for the first four months of the season is ignored.

The relative dearness of East Indian cotton is also counted as a bullish influence upon the price of American cotton though just why it should be so construed is difficult to understand. Last season East Indian cotton sold 6 or 8 cents below American. This year the difference is only cents. To the uninitiated observers this would seem to indicate a preferential demand for East Indian, but it is conversely interpreted. Perhaps the real explanation may be that the cotton mills of Japan and East India are finding that even at only two cents discount East Indian cotton is cheaper than American when the ocean freight and U. S. railway charges upon the latter are taken into consideration.

Then there is the unusual premium that American staple cotton now commands. Two years ago it was predicted that staple cotton would never recover the premium formerly paid for it because the cord tire had been invented. Now it is worth as much as ever. Will some one tell why? All of which goes to show how inscrutable the cotton market is even to experts and how dangerous careless generalizations in regard to its future may be unless they include a consideration of the sentimental as well as the personal factors involved.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 2 0
Mowrahed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	45 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery		5 9 6
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	3 5 6	
Linseed, May	14 3 3	
Groundnuts F/M ..	66 12 0	
Cotton Seed F/M ..	5 9 6	
Castor Seed M-M ..	12 12 0	
Cotton Seed M. A. ..	5 10 6	

METALS.

London, Feb. 3.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 3/4.
Copper Braziers £83 1/2.
Yellow Metal 8 1/8.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

London, Feb. 3.

Tin Block £26.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 4

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	64 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Kiat		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2		66 8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2 ..		64 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
" " 1 1-4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 8
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 14 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 8 0
"	No. 20	1 1 0
"	No. 32	1 4 9

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £25, 1/4 Feb/Mar sellers. £24 5/8 April/May done.

Tone:—Quiet easier—closed steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naket Spot Net 51 3/8 March/April sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months 51 3/8 May/Aug. sellers.

London, Feb. 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine after easier tone, had rather better feeling on higher options and better oil market closed at £23 1/4 paid for Feb/March.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady at £10 1/2 buyers for Feb-March.

Castorseed Bombay £20 quoted for Feb/March.

Rapeseed Toria was quiet rather lower. Closed at £19 7/8 seller for Feb/March.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May at £24 5/8 in La Plata Argentine for Feb/March shipment to Hull at £23 1/8. In Grain Peas Karachi afloat at £45/6 for Jan/Feb shipment at 46.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Ready prices have improved to-day by about 3 As. per cwt. with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,500 bags.

Our Forward Market also has exhibited an improving tendency by evidencing a Rise of about Rs. 2/8 in New Crop Java Sugar and Continental Beet Sugar prices and of 4d. in B. R. B. Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices. Forward Delivery.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh 17/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. Sh. 16/9 per cwt F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 19 per cwt F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 19/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/3 Jan/Feb nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/6 June/July sellers
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/3 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/5½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/5½ July/Sep sellers.

Tone:—Market closed rather firmer with small business.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

Apart from light falls at Dras and Dibrugarh the weather has been dry.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Several slight shocks from origin about fourthousand and five hundred miles away were recorded on Simla Seismograph yesterday.

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

Weather has been dry except for light snow at Dras and light rain at Panban.

Forecast:—A few falls in the extreme south of Madras.

METEOROLOGIAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 3.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches.	Fahr. 29.907
Temperature of Air	73.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	65.0 "
Dew Point	59.3 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	61% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.5 "
Minimum do. do.	65.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NE, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in. ft.
		Feb.				Feb.			
W.	4	8	3	24	0	4	2	35	22	6
		21	51	26	0		14	13	18	1
Th.	5	9	8	24	3	5	3	35	21	5
		29	27	26	7		15	2	18	6
Fri.	6	9	56	24	8	6	4	17	20	1
		22	57	27	5		15	46	17	7
Sat.	7	3	4	28	1	7	9	30	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	8	..		..		8	5	27	19	2
		11	14	26	1		17	0	16	6
M.	9	12	48	26	6	9	5	59	18	7
		..		..			17	34	16	3
Tu.	10	0	25	28	9	10	6	29	18	2
		12	22	26	9		18	8	16	3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 6 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Feb 8 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD,

RESULTS IN DEATH.

On Monday afternoon some coolies were engaged in fixing up a water pipe in Markar Building in 11th Lane Khetwadi when Lakha Luxmon and Luxmon Krishna who were standing on a bamboo scaffolding at a height of 36 feet fell on the ground as the bamboo supporter snapped. Both of them were removed to J. J. Hospital but Lakha died on the way.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Lakha when medical evidence showed that the front of the skull had been crushed.

Mr. Erachshaw Sorabji Marker said that the scaffold was erected under the supervision of Mukadam Rama Krishna who was supposed to see that the bamboos used for the scaffolding were in good order.

The jury returned a verdict of death by a fall from the scaffolding and the majority were of opinion that the labourer who selected the bamboo which broke was responsible for selecting a bad one.

PORTER KILLED ON RY. LINE.

On the 6th January last at about 11-30 p.m. a train with 16 wagons was being shunted and Barkatali Allauddin and another porter were crossing the line when they were knocked down and injured. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Barkatali died the following day. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, Sadashiv Mahadeo, the Shunting Master, said the engine was tendermost. The train was going from the direction of Matunga towards the direction of Parel. When the train was in motion three wagons rolled back from line No. 2 and dashed against the engine. Two wagons were derailed. The collision knocked down the two porters who were crossing the line. They even removed to the J. J. Hospital where one of the porters, Barkatali died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A PROW.

Yesu Dema 35 a khalasi was working on prow at Alexandra Dock on Tuesday afternoon transferring water pipes to another prow when a pipe struck him on the head rendering him unconscious. He fell down in the sea and was picked up by means of a rope. First aid was applied to him but he died before he could be removed to a hospital.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GIRL DIES OF FIRE BURNS.

Subhadrabai, a Hindu girl aged 8 years residing with her father in Shaikh Memon Street went to the privy of her house at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant. Her father hearing her cries went towards the privy and found her skirt ablaze. The fire was put out and she explained that her skirt came in contact with the burning candle she had taken with her and it caught fire. She was not removed to a hospital but treated at home by a doctor but died on Tuesday night.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

London, Feb. 3.

Goat skins sales closed to-day steady. Sold 1,137,000.

Madras Ordinary were unchanged. Madras Prime and medium were 2 to 3 pence dearer. Bombay Good were 3 pence and Bombay Ordinary 1 to 2 pence dearer.

Sheep skins sale opened to-day steady. There was no change in prices of Madras grades and Bombay were to a penny dearer.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

February 4.

Colaba, Fisher, Calcutta.

February 5.

Atago Maru, Oza, Kobe.

LOADING.

February 4.

Steamer China for Aden.
Steamer Bamora for Busreh.
Steamer Jalaveera for Calcutta.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain J Fisher, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Atago Maru:—The N Y K steamer Atago Maru, 4670 tons, Captain S Oza, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3,823, Colombo, 8/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edward & Co.
8 Tauba Maru, 3,553, Japan, 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N.F, O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2, K N and Co.
15 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 D M T O.
14 Braunfels, 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa, 4207, Genoa, 15/2, M Italiana.
17 Uganda 3941, Genoa, 7/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rassay, 2584, Dunkirk, 7/2 T M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1,907, Basra, 6/2, M M and Co.
7 Misaki Maru 2555, Kobe 7/2, O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2751, Antwerp, 8/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Murzapore, 4,135 Kobe, 6/2, M M & Co
15 Jalarashmi, 2681, Moulmein, N.F., N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3668, Kobe, 7/2 N Y Kaisha.
C Navigator 2404 Barcelona N.F. Graham's Trading Co.
C & K Jamajyou, 2 698, NF, 11/2, S S N Co.
D & E Cl. Macindoe, Calicut, N.F., J. F. and Co.
E Jalaveera, 2909, N/F, 9/2, S S N Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N F, 7/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF. N.F., T M Co.
N Bamora, 1,578, Basra, 11/2, M M and Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe 4/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

February 4.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London: 100 cwt buffalo horns L Tharia and Sons; 15 bales buffalo calf hides tanned L Tharia and Sons; 1 bale cow calf hides tanned L Tharia and Sons; 5 bales cow hides tanned L Tharia and Sons; 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets H A N & A Shirazee & Co; 2 bundles pole cat skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 7 bundles fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 42 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Marseilles:—75 bales clean cotton fly S A de Produits Textiles.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Middlesbro':—750 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Bellfield for Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros. 75 bales hemp B Meyer and Co; 227 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co; 55 bales cotton Weld and Co. 325 bales hemp Serikison and Co; 55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 37 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Bellfield for Ghent:—55 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Bellfield for Hamburg:—63 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—5000 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed; 324 cwt daramona (attari) H M Ghazanfer; 90 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons; 138 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 85 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co; 6 casks wet casings (3180 pcs.) S M H Kadarbakhsh; 385 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 200 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Copenhagan:—21 cwt dried casings S M H Kadarbakhsh.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—159 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co. 100 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples:—3700 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Chanda for Genoa:—312 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—75 bales hemp H Govindji; 420 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Morvada for Hamburg:—1990 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Morvada for Dunkirk:—1995 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Kobistan for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppy seed Ralli Bros.

S S Navigator for Barcelona:—2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co. 100 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Rassay for Hull:—2500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1950 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 7000 cwt barley E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1200 cwt peas E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 60 bales cotton C Oomersey and Co; 300 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai: 1200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—14½ cwt rhino horns A Lalji and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 1827 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 649 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Maroran Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Maroran Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Maroran Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—247 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—650 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—331 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—169 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—22½ cwt fishmaws R Dhanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

February 4.

S S Naringa from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—From London:—2 drums lubricating oil; 12 barrels lubricating oil; 15 bags paraffine wax; 48 cases medicinal goods; 337 cases medicine; 45 cases quinine; 73 cases biscuits; 59 cases confectionery; 16 cases virol; 165 cases gin; 384 cases horlicks malted milk; 230 cases boot polish; 58 cases barley; 20 cases cornflour; 122 cases gripe water; 33 cases preserves; 28 cases oatmeal; 145 cases beer; 60 cases champagne; 25 cases lime juice; 20 cases cigarettes; 84 cases colour; 33 cases sauce; 55 cases wine; 40 cases syrup; 25 cases cocoa; 40 cases whisky; 25 cases salt; 16 cases essential oil; 20 cases jams; 105 cases oilman's stores; 121 cases returned exhibits; 20 cases glassware; 35 cases invalid food; 35 cases mellin's food; 57 cases cable; 50 cases eau de vie; 2278 cases brandy; 10 packages soap; 230 cases soap; 23 cases paper; 65 bales paper; 12 bales cotton canvas; 445 bales old newspaper; 240 drums varnish; 103 cases varnish; 146 cases paint; 90 drums paint; 6225 kegs paint; 90 kegs white lead; 400 kegs paste; 30 bags bolts; 30 drums disinfectant; 31 drums composition; 20 drums linseed oil; 500 bundles yellow metal sheets; 3307 ingots copper; 38 packages brass rods; 8 packages emulsion; 87 cases emulsion; 100 d/bags whiting; 290 casks whiting; 350 casks cement; 14 casks mutton tallow; 14 casks cordials; 32 crates glass bottles.

From Middlesbro':—1250 bundles galvd. sheets; 35 bundles steel sheets; 2514 pieces steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—125 cases bronze wire; 33 cases panel pins; 248 cases glass; 225 cases nails; 75 cases wire; 1500 d/bags loaf sugar 11 packages tiles; 50 cases tiles; 48 cases bolts and nuts; 40 d/bags bolts and nuts; 34 crates asbestos cement sheets; 12 casks zinc sheets; 600 bundles steel sheets; 2136 bundles hoops; 1975 bundles tubes; 792 pieces tubes; 290 pieces steel tees; 556 pieces steel; 23248 pieces bars; 2984 bundles bars.

From Port Said:—61 bales cotton.

S S Clan Mactarlane from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd—From Manchester:—2 cases vegetable grease; 35 crates packing paper; 30 trusses packing paper; 603 bales old newspaper; 15 beles old clothing; 7 bales cotton sheeting; 17 bales tents; 67 bales cotton yarn; 169 cases cotton yarn; 334 cases cotton piecegoods. 219 bales cotton piecegoods. 352 bales cottons; 376 cases cottons; 23 cases household soap; 15 cases empty tins; 23 drums transformer oil; 20 drums paste; 50 d/bags maize starch; 36 d/bags farina; 50 casks alizarine dye. 6680 bundles hoops.

From Glasgow:—10 cases paper; 29 bales paper; 5 bales cotton yarn; 96 bales cotton piecegoods; 45 cases cotton piecegoods; 68 cases cottons; 1001 cases whisky; 32 cases wine. 150 cases beer; 10 cases rum; 25 hhds ale. 110 d/bags nails; 200 d/bags fire clay; 40 bags maize starch; 90 kegs paint; 60 kegs bichromate of soda; 40 kegs bichromate of soda; 19 casks bolts and nuts; 336 bundles steel sheets; 126 pieces steel bars; 500 stoneware acid jars; 1020 pipes; 5000 fire clay bricks; 31615 fire bricks.

From Genoa:—8 cases cotton and silk goods; 41 cases cotton goods. 10 cases cotton poplines; 25 cases vermouth.

From Liverpool:—37 rolls paper; 8 bales paper; 20 bales cotton piecegoods; 12 cases cotton piecegoods; 18 cases yarn; 35 cases cottons; 885 cases common soap; 36 bundles common soap; 1575 boxes common soap; 27 boxes toilet soap; 13 bundles toilet soap; 47 cases toilet soap; 20 cases glycerine; 32 cases rivets; 520 cases ale; 65 cases enamelled plates and basins; 1038 casks china clay; 2375 bundles galvd sheets. 835 bundles steel sheets; 113 bundles steel; 800 bundles hoops; 505 bundles faggot steel. 60 packages syphon; 89 crates asbestos cement sheets; 60 sk/cases galvd ridging; 97 sk/cases tiles; 44 casks sodii bicarbonas; 38 drums cable; 10 drums linseed oil. 16 drums zinc chloride; 99 drums izal.

S S Acme from Sabina Texas, Agents Standard Oil Co of New York—From Sabina Texas:—3800 tons refined oil in bulk.

S S Joh Ludio Mowinckel from Rangoon, Agents C Laljee Saran and Co—From Rangoon:—20 pieces teak timber; 18725 bags rice.

From Akyab:—3208 bags rice.

SADHU CONFERENCE AT MATHURA.

A Correspondent writes:—The Centenary of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj, will be celebrated from the 15th to 21st February, 1925, at Mathura, the birthplace of Sri Krishna. On this occasion, a large number of Sadhus and Sanyasins are expected to come there. It has been proposed to hold a conference to organise the Sadhus and Sanyasins for the preservation of Hindu culture and improvement of Hindu Society. It is necessary to make adequate provision for the boarding and lodging of the Sadhus and Sanyasins and an appeal is made for contributions for the purpose. The same may be sent to:—

BRAHMANANDA SARASWATI,
Sadhu Sammelan, Shatabdi Camp, Mathura, (U. P.)

OUTWARD MAILS,

Bombay, February 4.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	
2. Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered			
3. Japan			
4. China			
5. .. .. (superscribed)	..	..	..
6. Singapore (")			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius	S/S Hymettus.	7th Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m.
9. L. Marquis	S/S Surat.	6th Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m
10. South Africa			
11. Australia	..	..	—

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CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, February 5, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

94-24—4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

76-28—273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein v Harnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.

13-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Liladhar v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Manecklal and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Dikshit D and S.

83-24—4633-21—Mulla and M, Pudamsy Ratansy Kanji and ors v. Shah Devchand Jiwa and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

LONG CAUSE.

2413-23—Craigie B and C, Rancheddas Vandramdas and others, vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council and others, I C G Bowen, Crawford B and Co.

2998-23—Manilal and K, Sardar Khanderao alias Bala Saheb Gaikwad, vs Eduji Rustomji Panibanda, Mulla and M.

3542-23—Malvi M R and Co, Harchandrai Unkarlal, vs Bhagwandas Daga, Kanga and Co.

3550-23—Payne and Co, Burjor F R Joshi, vs Ellarman City Lines Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

3631-23—Jehangir M and S, Rustom Cursetji Daji, vs Shapurji Dosabhoy Billimoria and another, Surveyor and Co.

3635-23—Merwanji K and Co, Hashambhai Meherally Vazir, vs M V Khandwalla, Khandwalla and C.

3664-23—Merwanji K and Co, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs Homchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.

3655-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ghellabhai and Co, vs Lakhmichand Khetsey, Vrajlal and Co.

3866-23—Little and Co, Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, vs Hormusji Bezonji Ramji, Jamsetji E and D.

3712-23—In person, Lalji Lika v Keshav Lira, Dikshit M and Co.

3437-23—Mantri and Co, Bhaskar Ramchandra Sinker, vs Meman Haji Latif Esak, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3059-23—Bhatishanker K and G, Matubhai Manekla Shah, vs Keshavji Mulji, Amin and D.

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co, Madanlal Gopalji, vs Bruel and Co, Captain and V.

2861-23—Rustomji and G, Shamji Meghji, vs Mayashanker B Rattanji and Co, Captain and V.

3879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla, vs Surajmal Badrinarayan, Merwanji K and Co.

3921-23—Pandia and Co, Ranji Asarla v Nanji Velji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3926-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mithabhai Rasulbhai and ors v Kikabhai Mulchand, Captain and V.

3964-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Motilal Mirzamal v Balubhai Mulchand, Madhowji and Co.

3991-23—Pocha and Co, Ratanji alias Kaikhasru Jamsetji Khan and ors, Merwanji Jamsetji Khan and ors, Dallas and Co.

3547-23—In person, Sarabai and anr, Rehmatbai and ors, Captain and V.

3591-23—Rustomji and G, Akhubai Cooverji v Govindji Dayabhai and ors, Ramanlal and H.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

512-23—J P Wallace and Co, Kaikhasru R Wallace v The Bombay Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

1370-24—Madnavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co v Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v Ramlley and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Purmanand C and J.

LONG CAUSES.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jatha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvara and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbal v Shebi. Kapi Chabildas, Kanga and Co.,

4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co.

2892-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Rankand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Mautial Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratta, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Kamanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbarai vs Saraswatibai, Khandwalla and Oka, Raghavaya N and Co.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugmandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Sulemans Hasam Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Rambai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Bhimanchaw Harjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Narsaji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3810-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramoopasad Maichand, M B Chothia and Co.

3898-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivacharanappa Veerapa Sunadi v Ramsingh Deosingsingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3566-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukaram Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff and L, Reis and Co.

3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhusta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Maksukhram, Bai Kashibai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khafao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

LONG CAUSE.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineering and Trading Co, Chhotalal Manchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Devraj v Motarji Hirji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

5061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Gurnyankrai Marwari v Mohanlal Surchand and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Manilal Chotalal and another, vs Heerabai, Shroff and L.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ranchodji and Co, vs Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.

2888-24—Parajkar and R, Lalaji Khushaji and Co v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In The Companies Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co. In Sorabji Romanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L, vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd. N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Alibhoy, Jehangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

708-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Sadrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others.

4594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

2944-21—Malla and M, Mukundchand Rambhagat, Magniram Dehraj, Manubhai and Co.

1705-23—

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTIVE SPORT.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONTEST.

The 3rd meeting of the Bombay Inter-Collegiate Athletic Contest will be held at the Oval to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. The programme has been organised under excellent auspices and credit is due to the popular Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. K. E. Vergese, for the comprehensive attraction of the events. The following is the order of events:—

PRELIMINARIES.—TO-DAY (3-30 P.M.).

(1) Heats of 100 Yards; (2) Heats of 220 Yards; (3) Broad Jump Elimination; (4) Heats of 120 Hurdles; (5) High Jump Elimination; (6) Heats of 440 Yards; (7) Throwing Cricket Ball (Elimination); (8) Heats of 880 Yards; (9) Shot Put, Elimination.

FINALS.—TO-MORROW (3-30 P.M.).

(1) 100 Yards; (2) Shot Put; (3) 880 Yards, (4) Two-Mile Cycle Race; (5) Final of 440 Yards; (6) Broad Jump; (7) 120 Hurdles; (8) High Jump; (9) 220 Yards; (10) Throwing Cricket Ball; (11) One Mile; (12) Relay.

All friends are welcome. The prizes will be distributed by Lady Tata.

The following Championship and Challenge Cups are to be competed for this year:—

1. H. E. the Governor's Championship Cup for 100 Yards.
2. The Sir Dorab Tata Champion College Challenge Cup.
3. The Sir George Lloyd Championship Challenge Cup.
4. The Abdul Kaddar Challenge Cup for the One Mile Race.

Three Medals (Gold, Silver and Bronze) will be awarded in each event, provided there are a sufficient number of entries.

Two Cups are given in Event 10 (Throwing Cricket Ball).

HARD COURT TENNIS.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of Wednesday's play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament:—

C. Gonsalvis beat D. M. Khatau 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

P. K. Sanghani beat K. G. Pardeshi 6—2, 6—2.

R. S. Raja Iyer W.-O. Maurainuas.

Kolmtur B. S. beat N. R. Soman 6—2, 6—0.

Arookar V. S. beat P. Powell P. 6—3, 6—0.

B. H. Khardekar beat F. H. Metha 6—2, 6—1.

Joejibhoy and J. A. D. Naoroji W.-O. Wagle and E. Annet.

Tidke and Kzimttur beat Raja Iyer and Bhagvat 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Race 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Partlock beat Miss A. W. Wells 6—2, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—Miss Wells and Another vs. Mrs. Race and Another, 4 p.m.; and Lady Tata and Mr. Annet vs. Mrs. Naoroji and A. R. Wadia, 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—Diwan vs. Wagle R. A., 4 p.m.; and Miss Mahoney and Partner vs. Mrs. M. T. Parkar and Barraclough, 5 p.m.

Court No. 3—B. H. Khardekar and Another vs. N. B. Soman and Another, 5 p.m.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—N. B. Bhagvat vss A. C. Pereira, 4 p.m.; and Gonsalvis and Another vs. D. M. Khafau and Another, 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—Koimtur vs. Gonsalvis, 4 p.m.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—Sanghani and Gothoskar vs F. H. Metha and S. H. Metha, 4 p.m.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT RANGERS 2-1.

After an even game the R. A. beat the Rangers by the odd goal in three. Even exchanges marked the first part of the game neither side gaining any material advantage. But a shortage of two men was bound to tell on the Rangers and although they opened the scoring through Powell twenty minutes after the start, French soon brought the sides level with the equaliser. The R. A. took up the offensive and kept the play in the Rangers territory. The Rangers made a few sallies which came to nothing. Thorn at last broke away and after a scrimmage in front of the goal, put his side ahead with the second goal.

R. A.:—Harding; Reed and Battersby; Rose, Flood and Griffiths; Davis, Ross, Thorn, French and Butler.

Rangers:—La Touche; Cantan; Gale, Carter and Rodricks; Sequeira, Murphy, H. Powell and M. Powell.

C. H. S. BEAT COLABA UNITED 4—0.

In a second division fixture on the Oval the C. H. School beat the Colaba United. The game went on at a fast pace and both goals were visited. Brendish for the School played a lively game and opened the scoring a few minutes after the start. Midfield play continued up to half time, the School missing several opportunities on account of a tardy winger. After the second half the School scored three more goals in a period of five minutes Brendish being responsible for two and Hodgkinson for the last. Shunker played a cool game for the Colaba United and prevented a bigger score.

C. H. School:—Chattan; Mahar and Flight; Simon, Hodgkinson and Cornwell; Seton-Smith, Spilling, Gilder, Brendish and Solomen.

Colaba United:—Vishwanath; Sitap and Saunker; S. Ramji, B. Ramji and B. Irani; M. Irani, Bamanna, Jagan, Harichand and Sawant.

Referees:—Messrs. Limbuvala and Toole.

HOCKEY LEAGUE FIXTURES.

Monday, February 9th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., Lusitanians vs. Rangers; Oval, 5-15 p.m., Police vs. Portuguese Republic; Hindu Gymkhana Ground, 5-15 p.m., St. Xavier vs. I. L. I.

Tuesday, February 10th:—Oval, 5-15 p.m., Colaba United vs. Times of India; Hindu Gymkhana Ground, 5-15 p.m., Hindu Gymkhana vs. C. H. School.

Wednesday, February 11th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., Y. M. C. A. vs. G. I. P.; Oval, 5-15 p.m., B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. Rangers.

Thursday, February 12th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., Police vs. Eastern Telegraphs; Oval, 5-15 p.m., C. H. School vs. Imperial Bank.

Saturday, February 14th:—Cooperage, 4-0 p.m., B. B. A. F. I. vs. Rangers; Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., G. I. P. vs. B. B. and C. I.; Oval, 4-0 p.m., Colaba United vs. Government Telegraph; Oval, 5-15 p.m., Hindu Gymkhana vs. Byculla Y. M. C. A.

Monday, February 16th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., R. A. vs. Lusitanians; Oval, 5-15 p.m., C. H. School vs. Times of India; Hindu Gymkhana Ground, 5-15 p.m., Mechanical Transport vs. Portuguese Republic.

Tuesday, February 17th:—Oval, 5-15 p.m., Police vs. Colaba United.

Wednesday, February 18th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., Y. M. C. A. vs. Customs; Oval, 5-15 p.m., Times of India vs. Portuguese Republic.

Thursday, February 19th:—Oval, 5-15 p.m., C. H. School vs. Byculla Y. M. C. A.

Saturday, February 21st:—Cooperage, 4-15 p.m., G. I. P. vs. West Yorks; Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., B. B. and C. I. vs. Lusitanians.

Monday, February 23rd:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., B. B. R. A. vs. B. B. A. F. I.

Wednesday, February 25th:—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m., Grenadiers vs. G. I. P.

Thursday, February 26th:—Oval, 5-15 p.m., West Yorks vs. Lusitanians.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 S. V.; Wave Length 387:—

One Step: All Scotch; Fox Trot: The Little Wooden Whistle; Fox Trot: I Wonder Who's Dancing With You; Waltz: Sleep; One Step: Dance Your Shoes Away; Fox Trot: Why Worry; Waltz: Memory Lane; Fox Trot: Sin Mona; News Bulletin.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

The first game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played on the Gymkhana ground this evening between the Royal West Kents and the Poona Gymkhana. The former had somewhat the best of the opening exchanges and managed to score in the first ten minutes. The Kents very nearly repeated the dose, but were kept out by Hastings, the Gymkhana goal-keeper. Some smart work by the right wings of the Kents soon had Hastings in trouble again and Lieut. Wilson taking over a pretty pass from his centre put in the second goal for his side, just before the interval came the Gymkhana centre forward after a good run down the field got in a shot which found the net.

The Gymkhana showed to better advantage in the second period. They were often within shooting distance than their opponents, but the backs put up a sound defence and generally cleared in safety. On two occasions the Kents' goal-keeper fell in front of goal, having the ball under him. The West Kents nevertheless increased their lead, Beauchamp scoring. Not long afterwards Whitcombe drawing the sphere out of a scrimmage scored the second Gymkhana goal.

Scores:—

Royal West Kents ..... 3 goals.

Poona Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.

POLO IN MADRAS.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The Handicap Polo Tournament for Rajah Venugopal Cup has attracted this year only four entries. In the opening game Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners tried conclusions with Dragonflies. It was a fast game throughout and both the sides attacked in turn. At the end of the fourth chukker the scores were three goals on either side. An extra chukker was ordered and Sappers and Miners shot winning the goal.

The teams were:—

Sappers and Miners:—E. R. Turner, G. R. Richards (1), Col. R. C. R. Hill, Capt. M. M. Leakes (back).

Dragonflies:—H. S. Ford, C. F. Keighley, Capt. T. M. Graham, Capt. A. V. Anderson (back).

SECOND MATCH.

The second match was played between Mysore Cavalry and Madras Gymkhana, the former conceding five goals on the handicap. This was a hard galloping game and though the Cavalry had best of the matters all through the game, the Gymkhana put up a very good fight. Final scores were:—

Mysore Cavalry ..... 9 goals.

Madras Gymkhana ..... 6 goals.

The teams were:—

Mysore Cavalry:—D. C. Nanjraj Bahadur, Capt. B. Abdul Gaffar, Rissaldar Thurab Ali, Major Yule (back).

Madras Gymkhana:—Raikumar Co. Desaraj (1), Capt. R. Bandall, Capt. D. H. Corris, H. F. Pynne (back).

The final match will be played between Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners and Mysore Cavalry.

TEN MILE RACE.

M. G. MIRZABEG WINS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Ten Mile Race organised by the Bengal Olympic Association was won comfortably yesterday by M. G. Mirzabeg of Armenian College, who knocked off five seconds from the previous record. Pts. Smith and Sneddon of D. Co. Camerons finished the second and third. Out of nine competitors, six completed the course. The time of the winner was 63 mts. 6 secs.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Melbourne.—New South Wales beat Victoria in a return match by three wickets. Victoria made 295 in the first innings and 155 in the second innings. New South Wales scored 278 in the first innings and 173 for seven wickets in the second innings Pensford and Collins scored 80 and 70 respectively in the first innings and Bardsley made 65 and 59 in the first and second innings respectively.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Jutes opened rather quiet and Bears were responsible for lading values in the speculative stocks. Higher denominations were also weaker on the absence of demand.

Coals. There was some enquiry for the Bengal Nagpore as a result of the excellent report just issued by the Company. A few other stocks were also in request, but sellers were reserved.

Teas. There was no change generally. Dessai and Parbutta however recorded a drop of over forty points.

Miscellaneous. Beyond a little enquiry for Burma Finance and Mining there was nothing of outstanding importance to report.

Government Securities. Unaltered. 3½ per cent Government Paper 66/12 s.l., 5 per cent Bonds 1933-47/3, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 109/6, 1927 109/14 s.l.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway 115.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 25/10 s.l., Cawnpore Textiles 3/2, Elgin Mills ord 100, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 297, Clive 45/4, Clive 6 per cent pref 97/8, Craig 5/8, Fort William 420, Hooghly ord 88 small lot, Howrah 45/2, Howrah "A" pref 107, Hukumchand ord 10/8, small lot Hukumchand pref 78, Lansdowne 256, National 31/2, Orient 216/8, Presidency 8/12, Reliance 61/8.

Coals:—Arrung 2/4, Bengal Giridih 8/4, Bengal Nagpur 70, Dumgurria 18/8, Ghusick and Muslia 17/8, Lakurka 19/8, Nazira 16, small lot Satpukuria and Asansol 2/15, Sowardhi 3/6, Union 17/8.

Cements:—C P Cements As. 14, Chemical Industries Frank Ross 5, Engineering Companies: Britannia Building and Iron 4/2.

Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation ord 4/14, British India Corporation pref 103, Burma Finance and Mining 3/4 Indian Cables 3, Sugar Mills: Murree Brewery 120.

Tea Companies:—Dessai and Perbuttia 465 East India 24/4, Hantapara 140, Organg 12, Rufema 19/8, Sapoi 25, Debentures 8 per cent Bisra Stone and Lime Debentures 1921-31 par.

COUNCIL BILLS & T.T.

There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday the 3rd February 1925.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

BANK OF BARODA.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Barda, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, near Mandvi, Baroda, on Saturday, the 31st ultimo.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report having been read, the Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

I have pleasure to submit to you the annual report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1924, which with your permission I will take as read. You will see from the report that the net profit for the year that has just ended, including the amount brought forward is Rs. 6,00,152-8-2.

The depression in trade has not only continued, but accentuated during the year and this has adversely affected our profits. In spite of these conditions we have made sufficient profits to enable us to declare the same dividend as that of last year and to carry Rs. 75,000 to reserve fund raising it to Rs. 21,50,000 and to carry forward Rs. 50,452. You will be pleased to notice that our investments in Government securities are now Rs. 1,90,00,000, i.e., about 22 lakhs more than that of the last year. The percentage of these investments to the working capital is as high as 25 per cent. though such investments are less remunerative, they are necessary under existing conditions. This policy will, I am sure, meet with your approval.

The various resolutions were then moved and were passed unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st January, 1925:

Liabilities—Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents and Bills payable etc. Rs. 16,76,00,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustment: Rs. 2,68,70,000: total 22,18,40,000.

Assets:—Cash, Credits and Overdrafts on Government, and other authorised securities Rs. 4,85,86,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,06,07,000; Bills discounted Rs. 1,41,78,000; Bank Premises Rs. 51,64,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,35,25,000; Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper Shares, Debentures Properties, etc., Rs. 8,98,00,000: total Rs. 22,18,40,000.

"URAS PIRWADI."

The Uras of Mukimasjid Saheb is to take place on the night of Saturday the 7th inst at "Pirwadi in Uran" opposite to Palwa Bunder. The place will be decorated with perfect lights. Hotels will be kept for boarding, and small vessels as well as launches will be engaged at Palwa Bunder and Mody Bunder for the whole day and night till 12 p.m. that day. Also four steam ships will sail from Mody Bunder at the undermentioned time on the same day for Uran. Vessels will also be engaged to fetch passengers, from steamships to seashore.

From Bombay to Uran:—

1st steamship will sail at 7 a.m. (S. T.).
2nd steamship will sail at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).
3rd steamship will sail at 11 a.m. (S. T.).
4th steamship will sail at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

From Uran to Bombay on (Sunday the 8th):—

1st steamship will sail at 10 a.m. (S. T.).
2nd steamship will sail at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).
3rd steamship will sail at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
4th steamship will sail at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

Nawab Nasirulmamalek M.L.C., Ex-Consul-General for Persia arrived in Bombay last week on a short visit. He presided at a representative Moslem meeting on Saturday last in connection with the sessions of All-India Shiah Conference in Bombay in March. A strong reception committee with Agha Mirza Hashem Ispahani as General Secretary and several working committees have been formed.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

A company of about 32 teachers from the Municipal Primary Schools under the control of the Schools Committee are being trained at Chembur (near Kurla) in the Boy Scouts movement under Mr. B. T. Char and other Scout Teachers, for the 32 new Boy Scouts Troops that are to be formed of about 1,000 Municipal School Children, as per the Scheme of the extension of the Boy Scouts movement sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 8032 of 5-12-1924. The Camp Training will go on up to the 10th of February.

The Camp is held on the grounds of the Bombay Coats' Association at Chembur and Railway Trains from Victoria Terminus to Kurla and from Kurla to Chembur of the G. I. P. Railway Co., run daily.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

DR. MACKICHAN ON SOUL OF INSTITUTION.

The students and professors of the Wilson College celebrated their annual College Day yesterday evening in the College Hall. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided. Amongst the guests present were some distinguished old Wilsonians such as the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Alli Akbar Khan accompanied by Mrs. Mirza Alli Akbar Khan, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. Antia, Mr. Nigindas and Prof. C. R. Shah.

The first part of the programme consisted of humorous recitations and vocal and instrumental music, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

Principal Mackenzie then delivered a speech. First of all he expressed the great joy and special privilege of having with them on that day the presence of the worthy Chairman, Dr. Mackichan, who had spent the major portion of his life in the service of the College. The Principal, dealing with the general progress of the College, said that the year's work was very successful. Besides the success of the students in the athletic department the College had also won some University prizes. Mr. R. D. Choksi, M.A., had won the Chancellor's Medal while Mr. K. G. Pandit Mr. M. J. Desai and Mr. N. B. Sawant, had won the Ellis Scholarship, the James Taylor Prize and the Cobden Club Medal, respectively.

There were also some Wilsonians who had brought credit to their College by obtaining foreign degrees. Amongst these were Miss M. M. Mehta, Ph. D. of London University, Dr. Toothi, D. Phil. of Oxford University and others like Messrs. B. B. Gandhi, Kuthar Raut and others who were still studying in foreign Universities. Mr. Mackenzie further remarked that the College was specially glad and highly proud to have one of the past students occupying an honourable and highly responsible position. He referred to Justice Mirza Alli Akbar Khan who was elevated to the Bench a few months ago. Principal Mackenzie concluded his speech by saying that the reports of the different Societies of the College would show the progress in their different activities.

Mr. Vakil, the Secretary of the Literary Society read the reports of the College Gymkhana, Literary, Historical and other Societies. In these reports a general idea of the progress and success of the respective Societies could be gathered by the audience.

Prizes were then distributed to the students.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman rose to address the gathering amidst loud applause. Dr. Mackichan said that when he left the shores of India five years ago for home, he had thought that it was his last farewell departure from India. He had never thought that he would visit Bombay again. It was, therefore, a great joy to him to have been able to come back amidst an environment which was the scene of his life-work. It was also a source of great pleasure to him to visit his old friends and students and to see their faces once again. He said that his presence in Bombay was mainly due to the kind invitation which the Principal and the members of the staff had sent to him while in Edinburgh, to be present at the opening ceremony of the extended buildings of the College.

Dr. Mackichan then said that just as the individual had a soul, a personality and a character, so, the College also had its individuality, and stamped its distinctive hall-mark on its students. Wilson College always stood for something in the world. He, therefore, wanted them to keep the traditions of the College and carry on the flag of culture and virtue.

The meeting ended after garlanding Dr. Mackichan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and thanking the Chairman for his presence amidst the students.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 5th week of 1925, the week ending 31st January 1925, the total mortality 77 was 77 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 31·93. These figures compare favourably with those for the 5th week of 1924 when the mortality was 804 and death rate, 33·72 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 902 and death rate 37·69.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 205 as against nil and 263 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 160 were among infants under one year of age: 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 25 attacks and 15 deaths. The numbers of live births registered during the week was 476 and compares favourably with that for the 5th week of 1924 when the figure was 415 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 403.

IMPECUNIOUS BRIDEGROOM COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Monday, the dead body of Valabh Bhagwan a Hindu (30) was found at Chowpatty Sands.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle.

Motiram Purshetam said that the wedding of the deceased was to take place same day (Tuesday) for which he was arranging a loan and had approached witness but he (witness) could not finance him. Later on, he was found missing from his house and a chit was found with him in which he had stated that he would commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RAILWAY ENGINE ON FIRE.

On Wednesday at about 8 a.m. a fire broke out in a locomtive engine shunting in the G. I. P. Railway Shunting Yard at Mazagaon, which resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. 6,000. The engine was shunting as usual when it suddenly caught fire and became motionless.

Fire brigades were communicated with, and two Fire engines from Babula Tank and Byculla immediately went to the spot to render necessare help but before they arrived the fires, gears and other parts of the engine were very severely damaged. The fire engines played hose for about half an hour and brought the fire under control.

The cause of fire is alleged to be the carelessness of the fireman.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM DISMISSED.

FATE OF STEAM BARGE.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

Muncherji Curseljee Khambatta ...Appellant.

Versus

British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited. .....Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Crump dismissing the plaintiff's suit. The plaintiff (appellant) was the owner of a steam barge of 150 tons which he plied for hire in the Bombay harbour. On the 11th December, 1919, the barge was certified as seaworthy and fit to ply as a cargo boat in the Bombay Harbour for a period of one year. The certificate was granted by one Rennie who was the Government Surveyor then. The barge was thereafter hired to Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji for landing coal from a steamship in the Harbour. On 19th December, 1919, the barge laden with 100 tons of coal was lying alongside the steamer when there was a collision between her and the steam tug "Hereward" owing to the negligence of those in charge of the tug. The fluke of the anchor struck the side of the barge and made a hole. The barge was then taken in tow by the tug and an attempt was made to reach the shore but the barge sank somewhere in the vicinity of the Cross Island. She remained submerged for a period of about 65 days when she was raised by the defendant Company. The defendants executed certain repairs and offered the barge to the plaintiff saying that they had repaired the damage caused by the collision. They also offered Rs. 5,000 as compensation for the loss plaintiff had suffered.

The plaintiff however refused to take the barge unless it was certified as being again seaworthy. There was correspondence between the parties and ultimately the plaintiff being advised that the barge was not worth repairing she was sold as scrap iron and realized Rs. 550. The plaintiff then brought the suit claiming Rs. 34,500 as the value of the barge contending that she had become a total wreck by reason of the collision, alternatively Rs. 20,000 as damages and Rs. 12,500 for loss of hire in case it was held that the barge had not become a constructive total loss.

Mr. Justice Crump dismissed the plaintiff's suit upholding the defendants' contentions that the defendants had repaired the damage caused by the collision and that if subsequently the barge was found to be practical be useless, it was due to the old and dilapidated condition in which the barge was at the date of the collision.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. P. B. Vachha appeared for the appellant.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondents.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

It was argued for the appellant that having regard to the certificate granted by the Government Surveyor only a week before the collision, it was clear that the barge was seaworthy and serviceable for at least one year if not more. It was in evidence that there was a great demand for such barges at the time and such a barge could earn about Rs. 16,000 by way of hire in a year. Even assuming that the barge had no market value having regard to its intrinsic condition for the purposes of assessing damages, the value to be put upon her was what it was worth to the owner from a point of view. The Court, therefore, should have awarded damages on that footing.

Their Lordships held that the certificate of Survey only raised a presumption that the barge would be seaworthy for one year. That presumption could be rebutted. Having regard to the evidence of experts in the case there was no doubt that the barge was in an advanced stage of decay at the date of the collision.

The defendants had repaired the damage caused by their negligence and the amount paid namely Rs. 5,000 was adequate compensation in the circumstances of the case. They accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

A MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Ahmedali Abdul Rahim was charged with rash and negligent driving. The Magistrate found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, pleader.

The facts of the case had already been reported.

His Worship in the course of a lengthy judgment observed that not only was the evidence conflicting, but even the police did not seem to know their own mind. A curious report was made by the police in which they found both the drivers (driver of the Overland as well as the accused) were at fault; on the 1st instant the police served summonses to Mr. Cawasha and Dadabhai Chowna (occupants of the accused's car) by which they were asked to, appear on Monday, the 2nd instant, in the Esplanade Police Court as prosecution witnesses to give evidence against the driver of the Overland car on a charge of rash and negligent driving. That date was subsequently altered and witnesses asked to come on the 3rd instant. It was only when they came to the Court that their chauffeur (accused in present case) was put up, while the driver of the Overland car (belonging to Mr. A. G. Bell) was made a witness for prosecution. The Sub-Inspector could not give any explanation except that he was told by his superiors to do so. There was a second crime report made in which it was alleged that the accused was at fault. The Sub-Inspector said that the second report was made on the night of the 1st instant. The report showed an alteration from the 2nd instant to the 1st instant and it was initialled by the Inspector on the 2nd. The Sub-Inspector admitted that there was no fresh or further evidence taken after the first crime report was made.

Continuing the Magistrate observed that in view of the state of evidence it was extremely difficult to say exactly how the accident occurred. To him it appeared that the Overland car must have come rather suddenly and dashed against the Buick car. Primarily the driver of the Overland car was at fault and he ought to have allowed the Buick car to pass on and ought to have given the driver of the Buick car (accused) the right of the road.

The Magistrate therefore acquitted the accused.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

TWO PATHANS CONVICTED.

Sergeant Goulter put up Jankhan and Rahim Khan, two pathan passengers on board the s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of possessing arms without a permit.

The prosecution story was that on the 31st January, a bullock cart No. 2250 was engaged by some pathans at Carnac Bunder. They took the cart to Alexandra Docks and loaded their kit-boxes and luggage in it. While the cart was going out of the Docks, it was being examined by Customs peon when a revolver was found hidden in a boot belonging to accused No. one. At the same time some live cartridges were found in the boxes of both the accused.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused and sentencing each to five months rigorous imprisonment observed that as there were numerous cases of smuggling of arms in the City, a deterren punishment was necessary and he, therefore, sentenced them accordingly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League—Police vs. Imperial Bank, Oval, 5 p.m.; R. A. vs. Rangers, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meeting, Oval, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 6.

S. S. "China" with English mails due at 8 a.m.

Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meeting, Oval, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Protest Meeting re New Rent Bill, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation Fancy Fete on Gloria Church grounds, Gardens Road, Byculla, 4 to 11-45 p.m.

Senate Meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K's steamer Shinsyu Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 3rd instant and is due here on 7th idem and Indus Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 3rd instant and is due to arrive here on 15th idem.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 4th idem.

Smallpox 5 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 111; total mortality this day last year 113.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Clyneetus" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant instead of on Thursday the 5th instant as previously notified.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

BOMBAY INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The 31st annual general meeting of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Society's Room, High Court.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TOWN HALL.

Arrangements have been made to reserve the first two rows of the seats in the body of the Hall for ladies at the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

MEAT VAN ABLAZE.

Another fire broke out on Tuesday night in a motor meat van at the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road. J. Fernandes, a fitter while trying to put out the fire go his arms burnt and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The damage is estimated at Rs. 700.

"HINDUISM AND ISLAM."

Under the auspices of the School of Religions, Swami Shivanand of the Ram Krishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Hinduism and Islam" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Pearthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside. All are cordially invited.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Friday the 6th instant) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science by M. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B. on "Higher Life." All are cordially invited to attend.

SANGIT KALA BHUVAN.

Under the auspices of the above Institution at New Chawl, Kalbadevi Fanaswadi, a pan-supari Samaramba will be held, to-day (Thursday) at 9 to 11 p.m. (S. T.). Pro. Bahulkar requests all the past, present students and well-wishers to be present on the occasion. A musical programme will be given.

NEXT SENATE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate in Committee will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday (the 7th instant) at 4 p.m., when the debate on the question of the reorganization of the School Leaving Examination will be resumed. (It was agreed at the last meeting that if the item was not finished on the 7th instant, the Senate would sit on the 9th instant to finish the item.)

(a) Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan has given due notice of his intention to move the following additional amendment:—

Add the following words at the end of regulation 3 of the regulations relating to the constitution and functions of the School Leaving Examination Board:—

"In the case of elected members, the office will be also vacated by the member ceasing to be a member of the Senate."

SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMODHARINI SABHA.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above institution at Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, in the premises of Shriman Bavubhai Acharji's dispensary to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Balmukundkar Bavubhai Acharji, when the following resolutions will be put for consideration.

1. The inhabitants of Bhaonagar, and especially, the Sanatan Pravartak Sabha showed their valour by putting in practice that the extinction of untouchability is out of order according to the Vedas and Shastras, and the same thing has been proved by them at the Second Kathiawad Rajkiya Parishad, held in the last month at Bhaonagar.

2. According to the Scriptures of Shriman Adya Shankaracharya the Maharaja of Alwar has taken steps to put a stop to the introduction of widow-remarriage by sending to hell the party who had undertaken this propaganda.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1925.

PROVOCATION AND PANIC.

There was a double note of provocation and panic in the opposition of Sir Alexander Muddiman against the three Bills introduced by Mr. V. J. Patel on Tuesday. The first Bill is for the repeal of antiquated measures which mock a personal freedom and judicial procedure; the second Bill contemplates the award of simple imprisonment to offenders adjudged guilty of sedition; and the third provides for the abolition of special privileges enjoyed by Europeans and Americans in criminal trial. The case against the last Bill was espoused by Mr. Darcy Lindsay who pleaded for magnanimity and tolerance even against those foreigners who, in their own land, refused the association of Indians and oppressed our people. Where there is an appeal to magnanimity, there is a hesitating recognition of justice; and it is difficult for India to maintain an unforgiving attitude against the entreaty of the wrong-doers. Patience and generosity are of the very genius of the Indian people; they are not slave-virtues invented for the protection of the decadent but really the essence of our national character. They have been exploited by the designing and very often patience has been reduced to servility. Let us, nevertheless, leave the substance of tacit confession alone and look at the frenzy with which the Government of India opposed in the Assembly, the simple move of Mr. Patel to end the regime of Executive fiats through the abolition of abuses suggested in the first two Bills. The Police who are the same as the Executive, are not morally fit to hang a dog on suspicion: so fragrant, indeed, is their reputation in this country and their ingenuity for regulating evidence. They can, under decrees, ancient and modern, proceed to arrest and detain people without a little of tested evidence or the opportunity of an honest trial. The whole defence of the Executive rests on the specious pretension that Lord Reading and the bureaucracy are such decent parties that they would not resort to arbitrary arrests and farcical trials except under extreme compulsion and the inward conviction of their being in the right. If, however, we were arrested under Bombay Regulation of 1827 it would be poor consolation to us that Lord Reading was a fearful professor of immaculate justice. To recollect an intimate case, Mr. Horniman cannot reasonably be expected to rely on the *bona fides* of the British Government in cheating him of his pass-ports, because Mr. MacDonald teaches piety in Sunday Schools and Mr. Baldwin is a specimen of downright fairness smoking his pipe in British simplicity. He jests at scars that never felt a wound.

Mr. Patel's Bills were, hence thoroughly justified and no appeal to magnanimity could refute their logic or rebut their relevancy. As a matter of fact, Sir Alexander Muddiman made a frantic defence upon the strength of mysterious hints of bloodshed and tragedy. Mr. Patel did not argue long because the findings of the Repressive Laws Committee substantially supplemented his proposals of commonsense. "Dealing with the older Acts first," said the Committee," we notice that they relate generally to conditions which no longer exist." Sir Alexander Muddiman's logic was inept and not a little hysterical; it was, in fact, a hollow affectation of hysteria. "When I was not in the Cabinet," said Sir Alexander, "I was inclined to pooh-pooh the claim that there was necessity for these Regulations, but when I joined the Home Department I came to know everything. The measures are absolutely necessary and I say the Government policy is correct." How convincing! If Sir Alexander were not in the Home Department he should, of course, have supported Mr. Patel, but once he is in the conventicle of reaction, he sees oceans of blood and the crash of upheaval. The Government of India have thus converted themselves into a citadel of mysteries. Not every country-man of Sir Alexander however requires entrance to the Home Department to justify his pre-disposition to manacle the presumptuous seditionist; for, the herd-instinct is with him without any privileged insight into dread secrets. The Punjab Murderous Outrage Act of 1867 is dear to Government, and they put it to popular representatives whether they are so blood-thirsty as to expose the loyal servants of the Crown to the cannibal-ferocity of the people. Though Sir Malcolm Hailey supports it, that particular law does not deter the ruthless murderer; what deters him is the tradition of the Penal Code. But Sir Alexander would prefer to keep it intact on the principle that if a law of obsolete tyranny is abolished there should be compensatory statutes to re-enthrone the whim of the Executive. The Government are apparently prepared to legislate repressive laws out, if the Assembly is prepared to legislate compensatory coercion in; the see-saw game will cost the public only the expense of protracted attendance by M. L. A.'s at Delhi and Simla. The argument is an interesting reflection on the Reforms. A Government that is not able to govern by the consent of the people ought to get out; that is commonsense and constitutional usage. But in India Government have power and no responsibility, while popular representatives have responsibility and no power. The responsibility of the latter is to the people, while the powers of the bureaucracy are exercised in disregard of the popular voice. To make up for the lack of sober argument, Sir Alexander Muddiman chose a voluptuous revel of terrible epithets touching anarchy and imbecile bloodshed.

Now, it is obvious that if the British nation and British officials honestly desire to transfer power, it can be done in a fortnight with loyal grace. The consequence of autocracy they, however, want to repress by abuses disguised as pre-historic law. Responsible Government is the only cure of discontent and effervescent violence. If the British Government had done their duty, they could, legitimately, have preached wisdom, but they generate the force of revolt and affect horror at tiny opposition; more, they magnify microscopic traces of righteous discontent and ask for the means of their suppression. According to constitutional standards India is a misgoverned country. Instead of removing the root-cause of misery they resort, to false expedients. Strictly speaking, Mr. Patel and Mr. Pal were right in questioning the source of manufactured horrors. There is a saying that sermons against theft are vain in a church built out of the spoils of burglary; in an autocratically governed country it is useless for rulers to declaim against the dislike of repression or indeed the existence of boiling discontent. But the exaggeration of stalking terror in the land had in it an element of spectacular humbug, though Sir Alexander Muddiman was not conscious of it. He was asked as to the genesis of suspicious propaganda and the possibility of the *agent-provocateur* doing mischief to forestal the wide muzzling of agitation. Sir Alexander was in innocent rage, but we can read between the lines when Sir Reginald Clarke, ex-Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, condemns the infamous potentialities of a system of hirelings and spies who pursue blood-curdling tales to justify their existence. Says Sir Reginald in the "Times":—

> The "Okhrana" lost Russia for the Romanoffs, just as assuredly the "Cheka" will eventually lose it for the Bolshevists. The evidence obtained by secret agencies can, as a rule, only be used for "dossiers." Once it is attempted to bring an agent into court, or use his evidence, his usefulness is stultified. I have had much experience of these agencies in the East, and often wonder whether they do not raise more devils than they lay. One has to use them to fight anarchy, but their inevitable concomitants—the *agent provocateur* and the *lettre-de-cachet*—alienate public opinion to such an extent that they can never be continued for long.

It is a confession of restraint, but its significance is clear. Sir Alexander Muddiman's defence is a scathing condemnation of the present system of government. They want an undemocratic system of exploitation to be supported by repression; but they are lending themselves to a ludicrous exposure of national sanctimoniousness when they talk of Bolshevism and appeal, piously, for the support of the public against Bills like Mr. Patel's.

A RED RAG.

Are the Communists, actual or incipient, outlaws in the country? The question is relevant because the mere mention of Communism seems to echo the shout of "Christians to the lions." According to the weighty authority of Lord Lytton, people arrested under Repressive Laws are outlaws; and it is a rescript not disavowed by Lord Reading who, for the sad notoriety of his viceregal office, had once been Lord Chief-Justice of England. It is a hackneyed joke—the pretension of Lord Reading as the dispenser of justice in India and the contrast of his conduct as the servile executor of bureaucratic policy. Does he consider the profession of Communism a crime? Officials are, we understand, in a fret over the danger of "Bolshevist" doctrine in India. Between India and pre-Tsarist Russia, there are remarkable resemblances, but for the present we may draw historical lessons on a narrower basis. While Communist pamphlets are distributed in a few centres we want to make it clear that no scheme of social or political reformation can be dubbed as criminal so long as they adhere to non-violent means of attainment. If the pamphlet quoted by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly is of genuine, non-police origin, it requires enquiry, but it would be absurd to look upon the Dange Judgment delivered by the Allahabad High Court as the essence of justice or statesmanship. To the Anglo-Indian exploiter, whether in office-uniform or in *mufti*, the mere mention of Communism is treason. We hope the public will not be stampeded into any cause of persecution against the Communists. In England, the worst that may be said of Communism is given in the following words of Mr. Clynes:—

> The Communist Party presupposes the futility of appeals to public intelligence, asserting that electors even under a wide franchised democracy do not vote on a basis of intelligence, and can be stampeded into maintaining what is said to be a form of dictatorship by the exploiting classes.

The Communist doctrine asserts that the machinery of democracy is one of the concessions offered by the exploiting classes to the public at large in order to prevent a resort to methods of direct action, and that whenever the democratic apparatus should threaten to operate in a truly democratic way, regardless of capitalist interests, the democratic machine would be either subverted by ultra-constitutional authority or battered out of existence by openly anti-democratic means.

It is quite possible that the Communist party in India believe in direct action, but in regard to violence, they have repudiated such short-cuts to democratic freedom. In England, the Communist has his place in Parliament and in public life; in India he is considered to be a hideous factor of upheaval calling for instant suppression by the Police. Whatever happens, the Socialists and the Communists are going to win their place of legitimate activity in our political life. It would be best to realise the inevitable, though officials hope that for the moment they may stagger public judgment with the tale that Communists have come to claim their rights. Let them—as long as they refrain from violence which is both futile and contrary to India's philosophic perspective. The bureaucracy is, however, so constituted that we had better expect a stampede against the "Communists" and the elevation of the Allahabad judgment as a very charter of outlawry against the rebels. Direct action, divorced from violence, is legitimate, though the bureaucracy will hold all direct action wrong on the false view that it is necessarily fraught with violence.

Notes of the Day.

Two Speeches.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer is justifying the enjoyment of a handsome pension from the revenues of India by his periodic outbursts condemning all concessions to the pestilential agitators whom, during the Punjab nightmare, he sought to teach a lesson they would not forget for generations. His latest speech denouncing the Lee Report on the ground that its authors have betrayed the cause of the masses by their proposal for the Indianisation of services other than the I. C. S. and the Police, has not even the merit of being original. Sir Michael's frequent exhortations to his countrymen about "resolute government" in India do not hurt her people. They only bring into relief the ingratitude and perversity of mind of their author. There is real danger, however, in the subtle sweetness of Sir William Vincent's lecture on India, of which Reuter's London correspondent has sent us a cabled summary. Sir William dissented from the views of those who suggested the withdrawing of the Reforms; and he urged their loyal and generous development. And this he did on the grounds that "Mahomedans were certainly coming round to the Government-side and a great many of them thought that they were more likely to get justice from the British than from the Hindus" and that "Indians were now a good deal tired of political agitation and afraid of the possible result on their prosperity." There is more poison in these suggestive sentences of Sir William Vincent than in all the blunt heroics of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. They point to the old familiar policy of playing off one community against another and the men with 'stake in the land" against the irresponsible agitators.

Germany and Foreign Politics.

In the latest issue to hand of the "Deutsche Zukünft," the popular Cologne weekly, which stands in Germany for the dignified expression of middle class views, appears an article on Germany's attitude on foreign affairs. The article is written by Prof. Schreiber who has devoted himself for several years to the study of German foreign policy. He expresses his great satisfaction that all parties in Germany are again appreciating the view that in the conduct of her foreign policy there should be uniformity and continuity, whatever the differences between German political groups as regards internal matters and reparation problems. It will interest us in India to learn that the learned professor traces the course of European policy in general towards Asiatic countries, and the part Germany has taken and should take in defleeting that course. He says that until 1914 when the war broke out, the one interesting foreign problem to all European powers was the "Oriental Question," which generally referred to the condition of Turkey and the chances of European intervention. In fact in 1914 there was published a book in Paris entitled "Hundred projects of dismembering Turkey." Now the point of view is changed with the change of capital in Turkey from Constantinople to Angora, and there is no talk of dismembering a united Turkey, with whom Germany will be advised to keep the most sympathetic relations. But let her watch England in Egypt, he says, and let her examine carefully French attitude towards England in African politics. The Eastern question has been replaced by the North African question, and England will make matters easy for France in Central European politics, a matter of vital importance to Germany, in exchange for the passive attitude of France in North Africa, wherever English interests are concerned. It does not matter to England if France is given concessions on the Rhine, so long France does not ask question about the English control over the Nile. The professor asks his countrymen to note that the German attitude towards Eastern people must no longer remain the attitude of the Western European Powers, and he concludes with the sarcastic remark that a "British Sudan" is necessary to England because it is a matter of means of livelihood to her.

Maternity Benefits.

When it suits their purpose the Government of India take credit to themselves for their record in Labour legislation. But the attitude of the official members on Mr. Joshi's Bill to provide maternity benefits to women-labourers employed in factories, mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 applies, shows the extent of their solicitude for the welfare of Labour. Apart from the merit of the measure, having regard to the appalling infant mortality in the country no-one at this time of day will question the need and urgency of the Bill which Mr. Joshi has introduced in the Assembly. Mr. Joshi was prepared to postpone the meeting of the Select Committee on the Bill until the replies of those local Governments and employers, which had not yet reported on the Bill, had been received. But the Government insisted on having the Bill circulated and thus delaying its consideration. One of the grounds on which these delaying tactics were justified was that the opinions of local Governments, including the Bombay Government, who will be primarily responsible for giving effect to the provisions of the Bill, had not been received. It is unfortunate that the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson, who spoke very eloquently about the need for the care of babies in opening the Baby Week, should have been responsible for this delay. "They were holding Baby Weeks all over India", Mr. Joshi said, but "the best service they could do to the babies of India would be to pass his Bill." Baby Weeks serve their purpose, but they cannot be a substitute for practical measures such as the one that is embodied in Mr. Joshi's Bill.

Corporation and Improvement Trust.

It evidently seems to be nobody's business to see that the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Bombay Municipality is not unnecessarily delayed. The Bill creating such transfer was drafted by Government and sent to the Corporation in 1921. The Corporation took nearly three years to consider the Bill. During the interval the Bill underwent a radical change and was redrafted. The report of the Corporation on the Bill was sent to Government in August last and, soon after, the Bill was forwarded to the Improvement Trust for its opinion. The latter body evidently believes that it must not lag behind the Corporation in leisurely examination of the Bill. In the interests of the City and the tax-payers, however, the present wasteful duplication of machinery and effort involved in the existence of the Trust as a distinct and independent body cannot be tolerated any longer. We are glad, therefore, that the Corporation is alive to the danger of delay and has just passed a resolution giving a mandate to its representatives on the Board of the Trust to expedite the report of the latter on the Bill. It has further asked the Commisioner to expedite, in consultation with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, the preparation of the schedule of lands to be embodied in the Bill and to submit at an early date a copy to itself and to the Government. The Corporation, we take it, is in earnest and we trust it will see that its own resolutions are carried into effect.

ART HORIZON.

GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER.

Art is not usually the subject which engages the harried attention of our legislators. The discussion during the present sessions of the Council of State on Mr. H. Jaffer's resolution for the immediate appointment of a Committee to formulate a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students engaged in painting, sculpture, architecture and art-crafts marked, therefore, an important and wholesome departture. Mr. P. C. Sethna who moved an amendment suggested that "a Central Institution be opened where scholarship holders and prize men may continue their work for a period of three or four years." The proposition finally accepted by Government recommended "that Government should consider the advisability of formulating a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students" suggested by Mr. Jaffer and of a central institution for the scholarship holders suggested by Mr. Sethna.

A Surprise.

Messrs. Jaffer and Sethna were, however, scarcely prepared, it seemed, for the surprise sprung on them during the discussion by Mr. Ley. He informed the Council that Government had with them a scheme framed already by the architect of New Delhi in consultation with the Chief Engineer. Why was it hitherto kept a secret? Will the details of the scheme be still kept a secret? Or, will the public be given a chance to scrutinise proposals or given a chance to scrutinise proposals of such far reaching consequences?

Architect's Scheme.

Mr. Ley's omission at the time of official information about the proposals and Conference on Indian Art at Wembley appears deliberate and significant. Equally significant is the manner in which, until the last moment, information about the Architect's scheme has been withheld. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that were it not for Mr. Jaffer's resolution and the consequent discussion Government would have in all probability presented, without sanction or knowledge of the people, the Architect's scheme as an accomplished fact. It is difficult to trace the reasons or the persons that prompted the Government to accept the guidance from one whose knowledge, appreciation and understanding of the conditions of art in this country remain an unknown quantity. Surely, his perverrted structures at New Delhi are not regarded as a qualification by Government! It must be realised that there is more than money or the pleasure of an architect with influence and pretensions involved in the proposals before the Government.

The Lucknow Speech.

Sir William Marris' speech at the opening of the All-India Art Exhibition at Lucknow is not less suggestive than provocative. It contains observations which by their sober, restrained and scholarly expression curbs the impatience of the nippant fanatic unwilling and incompetent to understand the future in the present. His plea for more rational methods of art criticism appears indisputable when he analyses the facile trick of those whose appreciation of Indian art proceeds no further than negative stereotyped formulas. His just retort about the possibility of a mote to those who have been advising the West to cast forth the beam from its eye is not entirely unprovoked. A considerable number of those whose "honest zealotry" outrans their judgment fail to analyse the elements of their own art when they condemn the art of the West as "essentially imitative".

Beyond the Palaces.

Sir William suggested that "before India can attain full health maturity her art has to go wider, stronger, further. It has to enlist not merely more artists but to find many more devotees—and buyers. To play its full part in spreading beauty abroad it must expand beyond the palaces of princes, the galleries of connoisseurs, the State-made schools of art, far abroad by way of municipal halls and colleges and schools, into the homes of the people." Sir William has here emphasised a point of view, familiar to art students on this side, whose importance has not been fully realised elsewhere.

"Your Dharma."

It is, therefore, an appreciation and an encouragement for workers on this side to know that Dr. Besant during her recent Kamala lecture at Calcutta appealed in almost the same terms for wider regions for Indian art. "Your Dharma as Indians is", she said, "to spread beauty around you." "Let us, in this," she observed, "imitate Greece, let us make our cities beautiful; above all let us make our schools beautiful. Let us surround the children with beauty and joy, and they shall grow into harmonious relations with each other. Let us bring art to the schools, the colleges, the Universities, as of old, and the Arts and Crafts to our villages."

Practical Measures.

But the measures necessary for rendering the proposals practicable still await clear and careful enunciation. It is true that the proposal for a national gallery has been made at Lucknow. It is true also that the organisers of the exhibition at Lucknow are rightly seeking assistance for the publication of catalogue of the exhibition containing a description and illustrations of the best exhibits. But the collection, preservation, and maintenance of the art treasures of the country, the problems of popular instruction and the condition of the art-crafts require more constant attention and systematic planning.

Bombay Art Society.

The Bombay Art Society held, last month, its 34th art exhibition. A notable feature

(Continued on page 9.)

"TARIFF BY BACK DOOR"

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

"Industries may henceforth secure protection if they prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that their industries are suffering on account of unfair and abnormal competition and also demonstrate that industries are managed efficiently and economically. But the period of protection will be limited by the Finance Bill in which such protection will be legalised. Moreover no applications will be considered relating to food and drink."

The foregoing summarises the long White Paper, which has been issued giving details of Government's safeguarding of industries policy. The paper has received mixed reception from the press. The Conservative organs welcome the "eminently reasonable proposals", which they say must satisfy all but the "most hidebound free-traders", exception being the "Morning Post" which charges Government with safeguarding not only the Industries, but also pledges and compromises of the Party, resulting in a likelihood that industries may suffer for conscience sake. The Liberal papers, however, angrily denounce what they describe as "Tariffs by Back-door" and accuse Government of breach of pledge in not embodying the proposals in a regular parliamentary bill.—Reuter.

"MONUMENTAL FRAUD."

EVER PERPETRATED IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL HISTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Grand Jury at Old Bailey, returned a true bill against Hobbs after a remarkable address by the Recorder, Sir Earnest Wild in which he expressed his opinion that the accused was a party to as monumental and impudent a fraud as was perhaps ever perpetrated in our criminal history. Sir E. Wild referred scathingly to the value of Mrs. Robinson's virtue and characterised the husband's action against Midland Bank as impudent.—Reuter.

AIR-SERVICE TO INDIA.

AIR MINISTRY'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Air Ministry has submitted a proposal to the Imperial Airways to start aeroplane service to India before the inauguration of Airship service.

According to the "Westminster Gazette" it states that the route will probably be via Kantara-Baghdad-Basra. Colonel Searle, Managing Director of the Imperial Airways, in an interview said that definite arrangements had not yet been made nor had the question of proposed fare been considered. He added: "That will be left entirely to us if we decide to proceed with the scheme."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RANGOON AIR SERVICE.

MONKEY POINT A SUITABLE BASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

Sir Sefton Brancker had a Conference with the Burma Chamber of Commerce and discussed with them the possibilities of establishing an air service between India and Burma. He mentioned that one airflying boat and three specially equipped machines had been ordered for the purpose of Calcutta-Rangoon experimental service. He considered that Monkey Point was a suitable aeroplane base. The discussion showed that the Chamber was desirous that financial success would have to be assured before the scheme was taken up.

BURNEY SCHEME AND COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 3.

Group Commander Fellowes is at present in Colombo seeking a site for an airship base in connection with the Burney scheme in the event of the Karachi-Calcutta route being found unsuitable.

WHAT IS SWARAJYA?

SHANKARACHARYA'S LECTURE AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 4.

Shree Shankaracharya addressed a large audience in Shree Vithal Mandir last night. He discussed at great length as to what is "Swarajya" and explained how essential it was for every nation in the world, by giving illustrations from 'puranas', history and 'sastras'. He also discussed about the means for attaining "Swarajya" and laid stress upon khaddar as the principal means for the regeneration of India. Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi, President, Congress Committee, thanked Swamiji on behalf of the Dharwar public. Swamiji left for Poona by to-day's mail and was given a hearty send off at the station.

PANDEMONIUM IN DIET

MEMBER KNOCKED DOWN UNCONSCIOUS

RESULT OF IRRELEVANT SPEECH.

TOKIO, Feb. 3.

There was a scene of unprecedented disorder in the Lower House of the Diet today. The disturbance reached climax when a member who was delivering an irrelevant speech refused to obey the Chair and was attacked by other members and knocked down unconscious.—Reuter.

TURKESTAN SOVIET.

M KALININ AT TASHKENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Moscow.—A semi-official announcement says that M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Central Soviet's Executive, has arrived at Tashkent to participate in the Turkestan Soviet and to acquaint himself with the organisation of the newly formed republics in the surrounding regions.—Reuter.

BOUND FOR RUSSIA.

SHUMIATSKY LEAVES TEHERAN.

LONDON, Feb 4.

Teheran.—Shumiatsky, accompanied by three members of the Russian Legation left Teheran yesterday by air. Their destination is Russia.

REPARATIONS-COMMISSION.

NEW PRINCIPAL BRITISH DELEGATE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4.

Lord Blanesburgh has been appointed the Principal British Delegate on the Reparations Commission in succession to Lord Bradbury. Lord Blanesburgh was the Lord of Appeal and before his appointment to the Judicial Bench he had a large Chancery Court practice. During the war and since he had performed many extra judicial duties and was one of the three British delegates to the Hague in connection with the exchange and treatment of prisoners of war. It is stated that the duties to be performed by the Principal British delegate on the Reparations Commission will be of such a nature as may require high legal and judicial experience. It is understood that in future the attendance of the Principal Delegates on the Reparations Commission in Paris will only be necessary at intervals Lord Blanesburgh will continue to hold the office of the Lord of Appeal and to discharge the duties of that office.—(B. O. W.)

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

CABINET CONSIDERS DRAFT OF REPLY

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4.

The Cabinet at a meeting at Downing Street to-day had before them the draft of the reply to the French Government regarding the French debt to Great Britain and the principles underlying the British policy regarding the question of the Inter-Allied Debts. It is understood that at least one further meeting and perhaps more will consider the note before it is despatched to France.—B.O.W.

LEAGUE AND ARMAMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4.

The Advisory Commission on Armaments appointed by the League of Nations has been summoned to meet at Geneva on Thursday. The Commission has been instructed to submit to the Council any proposals on the way and means by which the investigating committees which are to replace the Commission of Control in ex-enemy countries will be able freely and completely to carry out the investigations for which the countries subject to the control must give every facility.—(B. O. W.)

PENNY POSTAGE IN ENGLAND

RESTORATION URGED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A deputation representing the printing and paper-making industries urged the Postmaster-General to restore penny postage contending that such a restoration would stimulate trade reduce unemployment and help the home export trade. It was pointed out that sales of picture postcards in New Zealand had increased by 25 per cent. since New Zealand reduced her postal rates and South Africa was about to restore penny postage. Therefore, the moment was opportune for its re-introduction in Britain. It was mentioned that income from advertisements exhibited in the post offices now amounted to 22,000 yearly. Therefore, the Postmaster-General would be interested to learn that the printing industry had embarked on a campaign of collective advertising and would shortly send out thousands of booklets advocating more extensive use of direct mail advertising. This would enable the postal officials to base their estimates on more optimistic lines.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION

FIRST DEGREE ELECTIONS

THREE ARRESTS FOR INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Alexandria.—The First Degree Elections have begun and are proceeding quietly.

Three arrests have been made for interference. Students are remaining at their work.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN DELEGATE'S CONCILIATORY TUNE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4.

This morning a meeting of the Committee of Sixteen of the Geneva Opium Conference opened with a speech by Mr. Porter, the United States representative which was more conciliatory in tone. No longer arguing that the States were attempting to evade the obligations of the Hague Convention he insisted that the definite date for the cessation of opium-smoking in the Far East should be accepted, but did not meet the arguments urged by the British, French and other delegations.

The Japanese delegate followed by acknowledging the importance of contraband urging co-operation between the producing and consuming countries and suggesting that any country undertaking an obligation should, in case it should be impossible to carry it out, be able to appeal to the League of Nations.

After the Indian delegate had supported the first protocol Lord Cecil rose to expound this document and made the following points:—(1) The danger of the leakage of opium from Far Eastern countries into the United States referred to by Mr. Porter was not affected in the slightest by Mr. Porter's proposal in regard to the suppression of opium-smoking; (2) over-production was the fundamental danger; (3) the British Government earnestly desired to prevent opium-smoking and their opposition to American proposals was due only to the conviction that these were not practicable methods. Mere prohibition by Government of opium-smoking was unavailing so long as an alternative source of opium existed. This view was backed not only by unanimous British official opinion in the Far East, but also by such authorities as Sir John Jordan and Bishop Brent. (4) His Majesty's Government were unwilling to pledge themselves to ineffective measures as it would be false to all British traditions nor could they enact a law likely to be generally disobeyed. (5) Nevertheless His Majesty's Government were not content to do nothing. They realised the cardinal difficulty namely the failure of the producing countries to carry out the provisions in the Convention regarding the control of production, distribution and export of raw opium. (6) The British Protocol was a considerable advance on the Hague Convention in definiteness and clarity. (7) The body which would judge when the conditions in the producing countries made prohibition of opium-smoking practicable would be the Commission appointed by the League Council. (8) The second Protocol which suggested that the producing countries should undertake to prevent smuggling within definite period was very important, but consuming countries would not make its adoption a condition of signing the first Protocol or continuing all practicable restrictive measures. (9) It was highly desirable that nothing should be done to hinder the conclusion of the drug convention which was now nearly complete.

Eventually the question was referred to a sub-committee consisting of representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States, Japan and Finland.

This was supported by Lord Cecil on the understanding that the business of the Conference was proceeded with meanwhile.—(B.O.W.

ALLIED GOVERNMENT'S WATCHING SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In connection with the Turco-Greek dispute owing to Turkey's expelling the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople, it is learned that the Allied Governments are closely watching the situation, but no serious development is anticipated provided the matter is carefully handled.—Reuter.

NO HAGUE INTERVENTION WILL BE ALLOWED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—Jevad Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, visited the Quai D'Orsay and discussed the Turco-Greek differences. He declared that Turkey would refuse any intervention of the Hague Tribunal as proposed by Greece.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

The strike of the men employed by the office of Works in the maintenance of the heating and lighting services of the Government offices has been settled.—(B. O. W.)

The amount of the Saint Paul's Preservation Fund now exceeds £217,000.—(B. O. W.)

The amount of unemployment recorded on January 26th shows substantial decrease of 28,700, compared with the week previous. The total figure is 1,241,000.—(B.O.W.)

In a Rugby match played on Tuesday, the Cambridge University beat Bristol by eighteen points to three.—Reuter.

In a reply in the first round of the Scottish Cup Bonness beat Helensburgh by two goals to nil at Firhill Park, Glasgow. —Reuter.

DECREE FOR RS. 12,000.

AGAINST NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

FOR REFUSING GOVT. INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

The District Judge has passed a decree for Rs. 12,000 against the Councillors of the Nadiad Municipality for having, in pursuance of non-co-operation, refused inspection and examination of municipal schools by Government educational inspectors and changed the courses of instruction.

DECREE AGAINST BORSAD.

ADDRESSES TO MRS. GANDHI AND DARBAR DESAI.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

The District Judge has passed a decree for Rs. 64 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs against eleven councillors of the Borsad Municipality for having presented an address to Mrs. Gandhi and Darbar Gopaldas Desai, ex-Talukdar of Dhasa, without the concurrence of the Collector.

MYSTERIOUS ARRIVALS AT MADRAS.

DESERTERS FROM SHIPS?

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The Madras Central station railway police have detained two young Europeans who arrived there yesterday evening by the Caddappa passenger. They were found at Arkonam to be travelling without tickets and on arrival at Madras the police took charge of them, but were unable to elicit any information from them as they could not speak English. Suspecting they were of Swedish origin Miss A. Hensen of the Salvation Army was sent for, and after some difficulty she was able to find out from them that their names were Onni Reitti and Kalajavasra, aged about 18, and that they were natives of Finland which they left some time back for South Africa by the "Navigutta" which touched Karachi. They did not go back to the ship, but had been wandering since. They are suspected to be sailors who had deserted their ship.

HINDU TEMPLE IN LONDON.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief of India has written an autograph letter to Mr. Girdhari Lal Agarwalla as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Agarwalla,

I am glad to hear you are establishing a Hindu Home and Temple near London and I trust it will be a complete success.

Yours truly,

Sd./- RAWLINSON."

S. S. "ELPHINSTONE."

OFFICERS AND CREW ARRIVE AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

R.I.M.S. "Clive" with the officers and crew of R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" returned to Rangoon this afternoon.

PROPOSAL OF REDUCTION OF WAGES

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Railway Companies propose immediate reductions in wages of six and four shillings weekly in the rural and industrial areas respectively. It is learned that under the Railways Act the whole matter must be submitted to the National Wages Board. —Reuter.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4.

Discussions have been taking place to-day at the Ministry of Labour between the representatives of the Metropolitan Railway and of the Electrical Trades Union in an effort to avert a strike which is threatened by 300 men employed at one of the power-stations. The strike is timed to begin to-morrow afternoon. If it should materialise the railway company expresses the hope that it will be able to carry on without serious inconvenient to the public.—(B.O.W.)

ALSACE LORRAINE AND VATICAN.

LONDON, Feb. 3

Paris.—On resumption of the debate on Foreign Estimates, the Chamber voted by 317 votes to 246 in favour of a provision of special mission to the Vatican to represent Alsace Lorraine. The motion was drafted in a special form to overcome the hostility of the Socialists.—Reuter.

A VOTE OF CENSURE?

ORDINANCE DEBATE TO-DAY

ASSEMBLY AND TRADE UNIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

To-morrow comes the final stage of discussion on the Bengal Ordinance and from what I have been able to gather a vote of censure on Government is absolutely certain. There has been no waning in the determination of non-officials, although Government whips are as usual busy. Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to deliver a scathing denunciation of Government policy and a large number of Swarajists and Independents are also anxious to make their effective contributions. Whatever strength there might have been in Government the case has been lost by the performance of Sir Alexander Muddiman last evening over Mr. Patel's motion introducing the Bill to repeal all the obsolete regulations and objectionable enactments. The Nationalist Party is so sure of its success to-morrow that no meeting has been called to-day for reviewing its position and assessing its strength. To-morrow's vote will be watched with considerable interests.

The Legislative Assembly had a comparatively short sitting, but the number of speeches made was in no way small. After a three hours' sitting it was found that the Assembly had referred to a select committee of the Assembly the Trade Unions' Bill which is a copy of English law wherever it suited the bureaucracy but without those salutary provisions which really go to help the growth of Trade Unions on sound and proper lines.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Official Legislative business including the reference of the Trade Unions Bill to a Select Committee, the circulation of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill and the consideration of important amendments to the Provident Fund Bill introduced by the Council of State appeared on the order paper to-day. The long list of 279 questions having been exhausted yesterday only 14 interpellations were put to-day and occupied a few minutes. Majority of these raised some grievances of railway employees.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Ghose, Mr. Deys Bray said the approximate expenditure which the Government of India would incur on account of the first visit to India of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught would be Rs. 20,000.

Important information was placed on the table in reply to unstarred question which are not orally answered.

Mr. Sim replying to a question of Mr. Jeelani said the Secretary of State's reply to Government's proposals regarding the establishment of a railway rates tribunal had been received and was under consideration. Government were aware that there was considerable public feeling that the present arrangements for the control of rates were not sufficient. Another question of Mr. Jeelani about electrification of railways in India elicited the important reply that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the schemes for the electrification of the Bombay Suburban Local Services of the B. B. and C. I. Railways between Church Gate and Borivli and of the G.I.P. Railway between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan including the Harbour Branch and the Mahim Chord.

The following schemes of electrification of railways are under consideration:—(1) G.I. P. Railway main lines from Victoria Terminus to Kalyan and from Kalyan to Poona and Igatpuri. (2) The East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways suburban lines of Calcutta and lines from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coal-fields to the Port of Calcutta. (3) S. I. Railway, Madras to Tambaram. The proposals and estimates for the electrification schemes are under preparation of the S. I. Railway.

The Assembly on the motion of Dr. Gour appointed six members on each of the Joint Committees to consider the Bill to consolidate law applicable to intestate and testamentary succession in British India and the Bill to amend Section 27 of the Indian Succession Act.

TRADE UNION BILL.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra moved that a Select Committee be appointed on the Trade Unions Bill. He again stressed the salient objects of the Bill. Government, he emphasised, was not out to create trade unions it only aimed at fostering development of those which cared to take advantage of the protection afforded by the proposed Bill. It was feared that it might defeat the object of the Bill to extend protection of the Bill to unregistered unions. He defended the Government of India's decision against making registration of the Unions compulsory. He was glad that local Governments which formerly favoured compulsion now accepted Government of India's view. He added that although the Bill limited the expenditure of funds of the union to legitimate trade union purposes it did not restrict any union pursuing any political object.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson moved that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. He said there were important precedents for the appointment of a Joint Committee. For instance the Workmen's Compensation Act was referred to a Joint Committee. He said that on important Bills of this kind they should attempt to carry the Council of State with them especially when they were for the first time initiating trade union legislation. Moreover important interests were repre-

(Continued on next page.)

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

LEAVING SUEZ ON 8TH.

SULTAN REFUSES PEACE WITH HUSSEIN.

The following telegram from Suez has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee.—

Suez (13-15 a.m.), Feb. 4.

After Delhi cable tried again, but Jeddah authorities refused totally. Sultan refused peace with Hussein families. War probably will take time. Leaving Suez 8th.—Ibrahim Suleman, Suez.

MURDER OF POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Mukerjee were engaged in hearing the reference made by the sessions judge of Chittagong in which Pramanand Dutt was charged with murder. In this case the accused who was described as a Congress volunteer and a young man who had been watched for some time as a political suspect was charged with murdering police sub-inspector Profulla Kumar Roy of the Intelligence branch at Chittagong on the evening of May 25 last by firing three shots at him. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and disagreeing with that verdict the judge referred the case to the High Court, recommending conviction of the accused on charge of murder.

The prosecution case was that the accused and the deceased were known to each other. On the day of the occurrence they met under a tree when the accused charged the deceased with causing the Manikola Bomb Case to be detected and with arresting some of his friends. It was alleged that so saying the accused fired at the deceased.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Madras, has prepared a report on the unemployment of the Anglo-Indians in the city of Madras. It deals with 200 cases made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans. About 300 to 350 children are also involved.

The Roman Catholics of Madras accorded a warm public reception to H.E. the Most Rev. A. H. M. L'Epicier, Visitor Apostolic to India on his arrival at Madras. The Visitor Apostolic attended service at the cathedral on Monday and Tuesday. Children's mass was celebrated at which he distributed the prizes for the Inter School Christian Doctrine Examination.

The Bengal revolutionary party leaflet which has been circulated in several other Indian cities has been posted on one of the public educational buildings in Benares and placed in some of the hostels and private houses.

At a public meeting held at Bangalore on Monday evening under the Presidency of the Dewan of Mysore an appeal was made for funds for leprosy relief and an announcement was made of a contribution of Rs. 3 000 by His Highness the Maharaja.

Secretary, Congress Committee, Jalgaon Peth, wires:—The East Khandesh District Congress Committee has arranged a joint meeting of the Swarajists and the No-Changers of the district to consider how to carry out the Belgaum Congress resolutions. The meeting will draw up a programme suitable to both but consistent with the Congress resolutions. The meeting takes place in Jalgaon on February 8th.

The "Madras Mail" understands that with reference to Dewan Chamanlal's bill in the Assembly regarding the provision for the payment of wages on a weekly basis, the Government of Madras who had been referred to for their opinion have expressed themselves in general agreement with the view that the proposed Bill will have little or no effect in rescuing the wage-earner from the clutches of the money lender. The scope of the Bill, in the opinion of Government, should be limited to workmen employed in organised industries.—A.P.

Mr. Alan Cobham, the pilot of Sir Sefton Brancker, will leave Calcutta by aeroplane for Rangoon on Thursday morning. The machine has been thoroughly overhauled and a new engine installed.—(A. P.)

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler has issued an appeal to the people of the province to respond generously to the funds of the Burma Committee of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.—(A. P.)

The Government of Burma have declared the forfeiture of revolutionary pamphlets.—(A. P.)

A meeting to raise subscriptions for the Empire Leprosy Association was held at the Government House, Lucknow, on Monday. The meeting was attended by two representatives from every District of the United Provinces and by a number of officials. Over Rs. 75,000 were promised on the spot.

Mahomed Ishak and Mahomed Ismail, two accused who were standing their trial in the Anarkali Cocaine case were sentenced on Wednesday by Mr. Nand Lal, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each for the offence of possessing and selling cocaine.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT

BAWLA TRAGEDY INQUEST.

The first stage of Judicial enquiry in regard to the murder of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla culminated on Wednesday evening when at the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a clear verdict of murder against Shafi Ahmed the arrested person and his confreres. The evidence was led to the point sufficient for the purpose of Coroner's inquest and all the other incriminating evidence was eliminated. Mumtaz Begum and Lt. Seageart were, therefore, not present in the court. Their evidence will be recorded in magesterial enquiry. Once again an enormous crowd surged round the Coroner's Court long before the proceedings commenced which was timed at 5-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Deputy Coroner apprehending a big concourse to the Court room had ordered not to open the Court doors before 4 p.m. when he was expected to hold an inquest on a fatal case of accident. The police authorities too were alert to keep order and had stationed about a dozen armed police constables near the Court. At 4 p.m. Mr. K. E. Mathew, the manager of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla, one of the victims of the Malabar Hill outrage arrived. He looked much better in health than before and had put on a glove on his right hand which is not entirely cured of the bullet wounds. While time passed on a large crowd swelled round the Coroner's Court but most of them dispersed seeing the doors closed and an armed police posted round the Court.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, represented Mumtaz Begum while Mr. P. L. Paruck, Solicitor, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appealed for the mother of the late Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla.

Mr. P. N. Vijayaker, pleader appeared for Mohmedali, the step father of Mumtaz Begum. At 5-10 p.m. Superintendent Sykes who is in charge of the case arrived with Inspector Lyon, Sergeant Watkins (who arrested Shafi Ahmed at Malabar Hill and brought Vezir Begum, mother of Mumtaz Begum from Amritsar) and the prisoner Shafi Ahmed who was handcuffed and surrounded by a few police constables in plain clothes.

At 5-20 p.m. the Coroner permitted about 50 persons in the Court to avoid over crowding. Others outside the Court comprising nearly five hundred who were not fortunate enough to get an entrance had to satisfy themselves with occasional glimpses from outside. When Mr. K. F. Nariman came at 5-30 p.m. he was given an ovation by the spectators standing outside. Mr. E. L. Canty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police who is the official in charge of the case came soon after and watched the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

The proceedings commenced at 5-35 p.m. when the Jurors were individually sworn in. Shafi Ahmed, the prisoner, was kept standing before the Jurors. He looked worried and dejected and slightly pulled down.

Superintendent Sykes led the evidence.

MATHEW'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. E. Mathew was the first witness. He said:—I am manager of the estate of the late Mr. Bawla and live on the 3rd floor of Islam Club with Mr. Bawla's mother. I knew Mr. Bawla for the last 5 1/2 years I remember the 12th January. I saw Mr. Bawla last on the evening of the 12th January. It was about 7-15 p.m. He was in a motor car and I went for a drive with him in that car. I got in the car on the road which is behind the Wilson College. Besides myself, Mumtaz Begum and Mr. Bawla were in the car. The driver Shah and the cleaner Ahmed were also in the car. We went along the road at the back of Mr. Bawla's residence and then on to Walkeshwar Road. Then we turned up the hill. The hood of the car was up. Just when we were near Sir P. M. Mehta's garden a car came from behind. Its hood was up. That car collided with our right front mudguard. As far as I could see then the driver of our car did not try to avert the collision. Our car was stopped and then suddenly two or three men jumped out of the other car and they were followed by others. They were altogether about six persons. One of them jumped on the right foot board of our car. I was seated near the foot board. Next to me was Mr. Bawla and on his left Mumtaz Begum. One man out of the occupants of the other car put his head in our car and shouted some words in Hindustani at Mr. Bawla. He then fired some shots with a pistol at Mr. Bawla. Mr. Bawla was stunned. I then jumped and shouted "for God's sake don't shoot". The assailant was aiming another shot when I got up and seized his arm and tried to bring it down, but he pushed me back and again tried to fire. I jumped up again and tried to seize him and he shot me at the upper part of my right arm. I could not see anything happening to the woman.

Coroner:—Did you not see anything happening to the woman?

A.—I was concerned with my shots. (Laughter).

Continuing witness said:—I noticed deceased and Mumtaz leaving by the left door. Some fighting took place between Mr. Bawla and his assailants. I heard about 12 to 14 shots fired outside the car. They were mostly from the left side where Mr. Bawla and Mumtaz had got out. Mumtaz was screaming and Mr. Bawla was trying to protect her. I became unconscious. When I regained consciousness I found that somebody had removed my coat. (The blood stained and bullet pierced coat was produced). A large crowd gathered and I saw that a man had been seized by some persons. (Witness was asked to look round for that arrested person and pointed out Shafi Ahmed the prisoner). Mr. Mathew continuing said:—I was then taken to the hospital in the same car along with deceased, Mumtaz and the suspect Shafi Ahmed. Also our driver and Ahmed the cleaner. Mumtaz's face was covered with blood. Mr. Bawla was exhausted.

MR. BAWLA'S CLEANER.

Ahmed Mohmed, the cleaner, of Mr. Bawla was the second witness. He said:—I was employed by the deceased and live at Chawpaty. On the night of the 12th January my master the deceased went for a drive. Our chauffeur Shafi was driving. Mumtaz Begum and Mr. Bawla were originally in the car. We left at 7 p.m. and went to Appollo Bunder, thence returned to Chawpaty near the Band Stand. We then went to Mahaluxmi Battery and came back to Chawpaty at the Old level crossing. We then went again to the direction of Wilson College where we met Mr. Mathew. Mr. Mathew was taken in the car and we drove towards Malabar Hill. We passed the three lamps and reached the Malabar Hill Post Office. The hood was up. Near Post Office a red Maxwell car came from behind near the right side of the car. It came close to our car and brushed against the right side of our car. Deceased cried out to our chauffeur to look out. Our chauffeur turned the car to the left and then it was stopped. The other car also stopped. One or two men jumped out from the other car who were followed by two or three more. One of the men who had jumped out had a pistol with him. He fired at Mr. Bawla. I ran for the police. When, I was running I heard several shots fired. I could not find a policeman and so came back. I found the suspect arrested on my return. A constable was by the side of the suspect. The deceased had stooped down with his head in the car and Mumtaz was standing. She was bleeding in the face. I saw the forehead of the deceased covered with blood. The witness Mathew was standing on one side holding his right arms. Shafi driver put Mr. Bawla in the car. Mumtaz and Mathew too sat in the same car. They were taken to the hospital and on the road I got down to inform the deceased's mother.

Mr. Gole (a juror):—Can you recognise the man who fired at Mr. Bawla?

A—No.

Q.—When the first shot was fired you were there. Were you not?

A.—Yes, but, soon I ran for the police.

ANOTHER TAXI-DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Jehangirji Jamshedji Dumasia, a taxi-driver, said on the night of the 12th January I was driving my taxi along Queens road towards Hanging Garden. In front of me there were two cars. The car in front had its hood up. The rear car had about 8 to 9 men in it. Its hood was down. It was a red car with black mud guard. That car dashed into the first car between Malbar Hill Post Office and the Bishop's bungalow. One or two men jumped out of the red car and I heard the sound of a blow which I thought at the time was of a stick. The chauffeur of the front car got out and lay on the foot board. I stopped my car near the corner about 50 paces from the place of firing. I was told by my passengers to stop the car. I turned and came on the other side of the road facing the two cars. I saw one man standing near the car and firing a revolver at some one who was seated in the car. There were two or three more men who were the passengers of the red car firing at the other car. One of the occupants of the car who had come out received three bullets in his back. He dropped down. Another Ford car came from behind with four Europeans. They stopped the car near Bishop's gate and went to catch the men who fired shots. One of the Europeans lifted up the man who had dropped down. I saw a woman in the first car who was shouting and crying. Some assailants were rushing at her. I turned my car to inform the police and informed the constable at duty near Kemp and Co. He told me that a European officer had already gone there. I could identify the two of the assailants. One had some small-pox marks on his face. One came near my car and shouted "Solomon" "Solomon". I, as well as my passengers, told him to come in our car and assured him of police protection, but as soon as he heard the name of police, he went away. Apparently, he came near my car thinking it was theirs. (Assailants).

To Mr. Gole, a juror:—I saw everything from a distance of about 15 to 20 paces.

To another juror:—I wanted to go for help but I was prevented to do so by my passengers.

SERGEANT WATKINS.

Sergeant Watkins of Bombay City Police then gave evidence. He said:—On the night of the 12th January at 7.30 p.m. I was on duty at the corner of Malabar Hill. I received certain information and went towards Bishop's bungalow. My informant who was a European told me that some shooting was going on near Hanging Gardens. I got in the same car and went to the spot. I saw the suspect in custody of some European army officers. I arrested him and took charge of an automatic pistol which was handed over to me by Col. C. E. Vickery. I also took charge of a broken bamboo I found near Mr. Bawla's car. I searched the suspect. He had Rs. 2,000 in twenty hundred rupee new notes. I found Mr. Bawla, Mumtaz, witness Mathew and the driver of Mr. Bawla. Mr. Bawla was lying on the road. Mumtaz was kneeling by his side. Mr. Bawla was in a semi conscious condition. Mumtaz had a number of wounds on her face. Mr. Bawla had wounds on his forehead. Mr. Mathew was without a coat. His coat and shirt were saturated with blood. Mr. Bawla's driver had a large wound on his hand. I put the injured persons as well as the suspect who had minor injuries in the car and took them to the hospital.

To a juror:—Mr. Bawla was in a semi conscious condition and did not say anything.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Deputy Coroner in summing up the evidence asked the jury to determine as to how Mr. Bawla met with his death, if by shots of revolvers, to say what was the motive of his assailants who fired the shots.

The jury retired at 7.15 p.m. and came back within three minutes. In reply to the Coroner they said they were unanimous.

They then recorded the following verdict.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The death of Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla was caused by shots fired from revolvers or pistols by a gang of more than five persons who had conspired together to commit murder, the suspect being one of them.

A VOTE OF CENSURE?

(Continued from previous page.)

sented on the Council of State. They would get a really good Bill only if they appointed a Joint Committee to thrash out the details of the Bill. He felt that the Select Committee proposed by Sir Bhupendranath Mitra had too many lawyers and five Bombay representatives as against one each from Bengal and Madras.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar considered Mr. Wilson's suggestion premature. Moreover as the Bill involved democratic and labour interests the Assembly should primarily exercise its right to appoint its own Select Committee.

MR. JOSHI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Joshi, the Labour representative, opposed Mr. Wilson's motion and criticised in length the provisions of the Bill and said that when he moved the resolution asking for Trade Union legislation he wanted a sound bill and not the bill Government had drafted. He wanted bread but was given bread mixed with stone. The views of employers on the bill showed that they favoured compulsory registration and asked for the suppression of unregistered unions and groups. He was not surprised to receive this opinion from European employers but he was surprised to see it also emanate from the Indian Merchants Chamber and Millowners Associations. If this was the attitude of the Indian capitalist towards the freedom of labour then why should the masses be called upon to sacrifice fifty lakhs given in the form of bounty, then why should cotton excise duty be abolished and why should the masses suffer by the adoption of the exchange ratio at 1s. 4d.

Mr. Jinnah, interrupting asked Mr. Joshi to show which provisions of the bill made registration compulsory and provided for the suppression of unregistered unions.

Mr. Joshi admitted that the bill did not contain those provisions, but the employers urged the adoption of these provisions. He felt that though the Government had not adopted compulsion nominally, the bill in effect would amount to compulsion. The reason was that unregistered unions and groups of men involved in a strike would be dealt with severally as forming part of a conspiracy, thereby forcing the unions indirectly to register. He urged the extension of the proposed protect on from criminal liabilities to unregistered unions and groups of members as well. He further pointed out that the English law gave Trade Unions complete immunity from suffering any liability for the action of their officers and agents. Similar protection was necessary in India. He also objected to the section of the bill which restricted the use of union funds to trade union purposes only. He felt that a trade union would not be worth having if it was not permitted to use its funds for running its candidates for elections and for assisting another trade union in distress. Mr. Joshi asked the Government not to hurry with the bill because trade unions were not sufficiently educated yet to realise fully the effects of the proposed bill and should be given time to consider the bill further. Concluding he urged the Government to grant to Indian Labour real freedom granted to Labour in England.

Mr. A. G. Clow said that Mr. Joshi had taken objection to the fundamental principle of the bill confining the privileges and obligations to registered unions. Mr. Joshi wanted to extend them not only to unregistered unions but also to groups of men. The speaker observed that this was not the right spirit in which to deal with the bill.

Mr. M. K. Acharya welcomed the principle of the bill being the first step in the right direction and hoped that the select committee would further improve it.

REACTIONARY.

Mr. Chamanlal felt that the bill erred on the side of reactionaryism under the guise of caution. India was already half a century behind the time because the Trade Unions Bill was enacted in England as far back as 1871. He pleaded for the introduction of the most modern trade union legislation. The provisions of the bill, he felt, by restricting their protection to registered trade unions would hamper the growth of trade unions movement in this country. He was surprised that Mr. Wilson had criticised the constitution of the select committee from the sectional and communal point of view.

Mr. Jinnah opposed the motion for a joint committee. He suggested that the fixing of a fortnight for the Select Committee's report be dropped and the Select Committee be asked to report as soon as possible.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that personally he would have liked the assistance of the members of the Council of State on the Committee but there were difficulties and the sense of the House was opposed to it. He pointed out that a Joint Committee was appointed on the Workmen's Compensation Act, because some members of the Council of State took part in its preparation.

Mr. Wilson's motion was then put to vote and rejected.

Five more names were moved at this stage and added to the Select Committee

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty supported the Bill. He urged that picketting be made lawful under certain circumstances and the activities of trade unions be allowed to be directed to political action. Mr. Chetty felt that in a number of cases outsiders exploited the Labourers' Associations.

Mr. Chamanlal challenged this statement.

Mr. Chetty mentioned that the Mill Workers' Association in his own place was being exploited by a person for his own ends.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas rose to defend the Indian Merchants Chamber and other Associations of Bombay run down by Mr. Joshi. He strongly repudiated Mr. Joshi's suggestion that they had urged the Government to suppress unregistered Trade Unions. All that they had stated was that only registered unions be granted the proposed privileges. This did not mean that the others should be suppressed.

Mr. Joshi rising for a personal explanation maintained that his reading was correct.

Mr. Wilson associated himself with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

HARMFUL.

Mr. Patel associated himself with Mr. Joshi and said that there could be no other meaning in asking the Government not only to protect registered Trade Unions than to ask it to suppress those which were not registered. Mr. Patel felt that the Bill as it stood would rather do harm than good. Its only objective at present seemed to him to divorce labour entirely from politics. Unless the materially changed, in his respect it would serve no useful purpose.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Joshi moved that the proposal that the Select Committee should report within a fortnight be dropped. Mr. Joshi confessed that when he subscribed to the letter of the Social Service League he was not fully aware of the bearings of the Bills in all its aspects and his early speech was due to having realised the position better now.

Sir B. N. Mitra accepted the amendment. He said Government had put down the motion for a report within a fortnight, thinking that the members were anxious to enact the Bill in this session. If, however, the House wanted to wait for six months he would have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion for a Select Committee was then put and carried.

The Select Committee would consist of Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Chumanlal, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Kelkar, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Graham, M. Clow, Mr. Goswami, M. Acharya, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. Fleming and Sir Bupendranath Mitra.

At this stage, Sir Alexander Muddiman intimated that he did not propose to move to-day his motion for the consideration of the amendments made by the Council of State in the Provident Fund Bill. This shortened the sitting.

Sir Charles Innes then introduced his Bill to amend the law in respect of carriage of goods by sea.

The House also agreed to circulate it for eliciting public opinion. The Bill follows the English Act and gives effect to the code of rules defining the responsibilities and liabilities to which a carrier of goods by sea should be subject and also the rights and immunities he is entitled to enjoy. This code was adopted at the International Maritime Conference at Brussels.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

NAUTICAL CAREERS FOR INDIANS.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

32 members of the Legislative Assembly have given notice of the following resolution regarding the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased (a) to recognise the need for training of Indians for nautical careers and encouraging the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine, (b) to accept the policy and measures recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and take early steps for the training of Indians in suitable training ships in Indian waters, make provision for facilities for their further training as apprentices in mercantile marine ships and for their employment after the completion of their training, (c) to arrange for the establishment of primary Nautical Schools in selected maritime stations and the introduction of marine engineering as a subject of instruction in Engineering Colleges and (d) to announce his intention to adopt in the near future a system of licensing in respect of the coastal trade of India.

ENQUIRY INTO KOHAT?

MORE NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Five non-official resolutions have been balloted for discussion at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on February 17th. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who has been favoured with the first place by the ballot has three alternative resolutions on which he would move. His first resolution recommends the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the public indebtedness of the country and report before next budget as to steps to be taken to bring the debt position of the country more in keeping with the capacity of the tax-payer. In case this resolution is disallowed, he would move that in future no loans chargeable on the revenue of India should be raised by His Majesty's Government without previously consulting the Assembly. In the event of both the above resolutions being disallowed, he would urge the appointment of a mixed Committee to enquire into the causes, both direct and indirect of the happening at Kohat and make proposal to compensate and rehabilitate the sufferers and prevent the repetition of such happenings.

Maulvi Badi U. Zaman, who comes next and Khawaja Abdul Karim, who stands fourth have indentical resolutions for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India.

Maulvi Abdul Kassem has drawn the third place in the ballot and will move for the provision of Indian Refreshment Rooms (Hindu and Muhammadan) at all stations on E. I. Railway.

Mr. Venkatapati Raju's resolution for starting a well equipped Military College to train Indians for commissioned ranks is placed at the end of the list.

NOT REMOVED FROM ROLLS.

DR. GOUR AND NATIONALIST PARTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Secretary Nationalist Party, in a statement contradicts the report telegraphed on authority of a local English daily that the Nationalist Party removed the name of Dr. Gour from its membership because Dr. Gour did not vote in favour of Mr. Neogy's Bill for the removal of reservation of Railway compartments for Anglo-Indians.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

There was a heated discussion to-day in the Legislative Council over Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer's Bill to amend and consolidate the Madras Civil Courts Act 1873. This Bill provides chiefly for postings of temporary additional subordinate judges and district munsifs in places where such postings were necessary without additional establishments. Objection was taken by some members to the provision of vesting the power of appointing district munsifs in the High Court on the ground that the High Court had not given due recognition to the claims of non-Brahmin communities in the matter of appointments and they urged the transfer of this power from the High Court to the local Government. The amendment which sought to introduce the transfer of power had been ruled as *ultra vires* by the Law Member, while the Bill was before the Select Committee. The same objection was raised to-day and they opposed the Bill being enacted as a consolidating measure.

RECOMMITTED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The motion for recommitting the Bill to the same select committee with a view to making it a mere amending bill and not a consolidating one was passed, Government not opposing. The Committee was instructed to sit immediately and report by to-morrow evening.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow when non-official business will be taken up.

At question time Mr. S. Satyamurthi asked Government to state the reasons why it had cancelled the resolution of the Guntur taluk board relating to the wearing of Khaddar by the taluk board subordinates, teachers and pupils.

The Minister for Local Self-Government quoted the resolution referred to which ran as follows: "A circular is to be issued that every subordinate receiving his salary from the taluk board funds should forthwith wear Khadi. Teachers should persuade the pupils, both male and female, to wear Khadi, as far as possible, themselves compulsorily wearing Khaddar." The Minister then stated that the taluk board had no power to compel its subordinates and teachers to wear Khaddar. The resolution was therefore, in excess of the powers conferred on it by law.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

The motion for adjournment, notice of which had been given by the member from Coimbatore and which was set down for discussion this afternoon in order to discuss the recent appointment of the third member of the Madras Executive Council from among Government officials has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Raja of Panagal, Minister for Local Self-Government, announced in the Council to-day that Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, a retired judge of the Madras High Court, had been appointed as the Chairman of the Committee constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT IN CHAIR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillay the first elected President of the Madras Legislative Council from all parts of the House when the House reassembled after lunch.

The election having been assented to by the Governor, Mr. Pillay took the chair with due formalities.

Sir Arthur Knapp on behalf of Government, and other members from other parts of the House assured the President of their co-operation in his endeavour to uphold and maintain the dignity and the traditions of the House. Some members expressed the hope that the Council would in the future move in a freer atmosphere with a non-official elected President than it was possible under a nominated President.

Mr. Pillay replying expressed gartitude for the cordial and friendly welcome extended to him and assured the Council of his endeavour to uphold its dignity.

The motion for the appointment of the House Committee moved by the leader of the House was discussed at length and was postponed till after the presentation of the Budget, several member complaining of inconveniences in the matter of accommodation.

The member for Coimbatore has been permitted to move an adjournment of the House to-morrow on the issue of the appointment recently made of a third member to the Executive Council from among Government officials.

MR. GEORGE DEANE.

PUISNE JUDGE OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Gazette" announces the appointment of Mr. George Deane as a puisne judge of the Straits Settlements.—Reuter.

Mr. George Deane has been the Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands since 1923. Called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1898, Mr. Deane practised in British Guiana till 1903 and at Trinidad from 1903 to 1910. He was appointed Magistrate of Arima, Trinidad, in 1910 which post he gave up in 1913 to become Magistrate of Port of Spain, Trinidad. In 1920 he was appointed 2nd Puisne Judge, Trinidad. He is 52 years old.

RACING AND THE CORPORATION.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

On Monday last the Bombay Racecourse was the subject of discussion by the Municipal Corporation. The bone of contention was the Third Enclosure which many considered to be a great evil in our midst, though some questioned the fitness of the Corporation to interfere in the matter. It was, however, pointed out that the Corporators being the representatives of the citizens of Bombay, it was the proper place to discuss a question of vital importance to the city.

It is gratifying to see that the Racecourse begins to attract the attention of our public men, though we must confess that they have started at the wrong end. Whether the Third Class Enclosure, which undoubtedly attracts a very large number of people of the humbler classes, is an evil of such great magnitude as some of our Corporators seem to imagine it is difficult to say; but on pure equitable grounds one fails to see why one section of the public should be more privileged than the other. In other words, why should the patrons of the First and Second Enclosures be given facilities to enjoy themselves at the Races, and the same be denied to people of poorer circumstances. Perhaps the creation of a Third Enclosure would have been unnecessary if the idle class on a race day were allowed to witness the races as formerly from the centre of the maidan at Mahalaxmi. As things are at present great care has been taken to exclude completely the people from the maidan where they should have every right to go.

It is a pity that in a debate, which for many reasons, should have been of an interesting nature, the evident inexperience of some of the members on the question robbed it a good deal of its seriousness. One sees no reasons why any enclosures should be abolished or why any particular class should be restricted from enjoying the sight of one of the finest sports known. The remedy lies in other directions. Serious attempts should be made to reduce the vulgar gambling on the racecourse—a thing which actually takes place on a large scale. As "The Chronicle" has pointed out time and again, the totalisators and the easy methods provided for gambling in the enclosures are responsible for the demoralisation of the public and the vulgarisation of the sport. Not until licensed bookmakers are provided in the enclosures, with whom it would not be so easy to invest paltry sums, will the gambling propensities of the public be curtailed. The remedy, therefore, lies in the hands of the Government, who seem so reluctant to apply it. Why? That is another question. The nuisance of the bucket shops, which reached such alarming proportions until the Government was compelled to take active measures to suppress it, was in itself due to the absence of the licensed book maker. People who are really interested, viz., owners, trainers and big punters and real sportsmen have a rooted dislike for the silent machines; and so long as the needs of these are not satisfied clandestine betting will take place in spite of the police. The defects of the Totalisator soon became apparent to visitors from England as will be evidenced from the criticism of Mr. E. T. O'Sullivan, the Malton trainer reproduced in a contemporary. He says, "The future outlook for racing in India is anything but promising as the punter's money must in time become exhausted as the "Pote" takes ten per cent. of all tickets. The clubs and the Government are getting nearly the whole of money and nothing is coming back to the sport for its up keep." The writer of this article is in a position to endorse this criticism, as he discovered in England that this was the unanimous opinion of most visitors and others hitherto interested in Indian racing. Even here, there are signs that real sports-men are fast beginning to lose interest in racing also, though the humbler classes are as keen as ever owing to the lure of the Totalizator for an occasional big surprise.

MORE WORLD RECORDS.

WALKING RACES IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

New York.—Nurmi won to-day two and a quarter mile race at Madison Square Garden in 10 minutes and 19 seconds. It is claimed that this is 14 2/5 seconds below the world's record.

Willie Plant defeated Frigerio in the 5,000 metres walk. He took 22 minutes and 50 3/5 seconds. This is said to be a world record.

Ritola won the 5,000 metres race. He took 14 minutes and 31 seconds, covering two and a half and two and three-fourths miles in 11 minutes and 45 2/5 seconds and 12 minutes and 56 2/5 seconds, respectively. All are claimed to be world's records.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Mr. V. A. Guantham, M.L.C. of Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd., has been elected as President and Mr. J. A. Kay M.L.C. of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., as vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the current year.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali left Delhi for Rawalpindi on Tuesday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught left Lahore for Peshawar by a special train.

A minor fracas took place on Monday in Cawnpore between some Mahomedans and an Arya Samaj procession celebrating Dayanand Centenary. The hooligans however soon ran away and no further trouble arouse.—(A. P.)

GOVT. BADLY BEATEN.

ASSEMBLY AND OBNOXIOUS ACTS.

HOME MEMBER'S TEMPESTUOUS OUTBURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

A situation almost like pandemonium arose in the Legislative Assembly to-day and would have taken an ugly turn, but for the timely intervention of the President, Sir Frederick Whyte. This occurred at the fag end of the day on a tiny looking Bill of Mr. V. J. Patel who has a knack of doing great things without much ado. Mr. Patel's motion was to introduce a Bill to repeal all the Regulations; namely, the Bengal Regulation of 1818, the Madras Regulation of 1819 and the Bombay Regulation of 1827 and the State Prisoners Act of 1850, the Punjab Murderous Outrage Act of 1867 and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911. Public opinion is thoroughly behind Mr. Patel's effort to get these obnoxious measures removed from the Statute Book. Moreover the repeal of these was fore-shadowed by the Repressive Laws Committee appointed by the first Assembly. Sir Alexander Muddiman himself admitted to-day that there was no necessity for some time past to apply the Seditious Meetings Act. Moreover, there is a convention that Government should not ordinarily oppose a measure at the first reading; namely, when it is introduced, but oppose it if necessary when the second reading is taken up. The Bombay Member, therefore, without much noise asked for permission to introduce his Bill.

But Sir Alexander Muddiman broke the convention because Government would become impotent to save the lives of 300 millions of people without this Regulations and the three Acts. One could understand Government opposition to the measures on the ground of necessity, but it was impossible to believ that even the ordinarily cool-headed Sir Alexander Muddiman would unnecessarily lash himself into fury and speak as if the world was at an end. The spectacle of Sir Alexander Muddiman gnashing his teeth at the proposal to repeal measures and his showing the closed fist at the mere query of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal as to whether there was not suspicion that seditious literature could have been manufactured by persons other than revolutionaries was one which a person occupying the high and responsible position of the Home Member of Government might easily have refrained from presenting. Possibly the Government case according to Sir Alexander was very strong, although he could not justfy it by facts; but that was hardly the reason for a tempestuous outburst of feeling accompanied by unnecessary display of fist.

"When I was not in the Cabinet I was inclined to pooh-pooh the claim that there was necessity for these Regulations, but when I joined the Home Department I came to know everything. The measures are absolutely necessary and I say the Government policy is correct." In this way Sir Alexander justified the retention of measures objected to. In support of this plea Sir Alexander caught hold of some objectionable literature said to have been created by two accused in a conspiracy case which was heard finally in the Allahabad High Court. As to where the case was first heard and what the names of the accused were Sir Alexander Muddiman forgot to say in excitement of his performance. The Home Member read out in particular the extracts from the judgment of the High Court in which the accused persons wanted repetition of Chauri Chaura and Malabar and prepare for a peasants' revolt and here Sir Alexander warmed himself up and charged the Assembly in a rhetorical vein. "I cannot believe that there is any body here in this House, to whatever school of politics he may belong, who looks forward to India attaining freedom by overthrow of the existing social system and wading through a river of blood to a bank which she will never reach." The House answered Sir Alexander Muddiman's indirect query by solemn silence, but the next moment he overthrew the social system within the Chamber by his exhibition of bad temper.

Mr. Ranga Iyer had said that he had seen a copy of the revolutionary pamphlet and found nothing objectionable in it but Sir Alexander Muddiman's copy was different and he read out passages, the purport of which was that a revolutionary party was trying to launch on a campaign of terrorism and murder of all those who were connected with the foreign bureaucracy, Indian or European, high or low. It was while reading this passage which Mr. Ranga Iyer later confessed was really objectionable that Sir Alexander grew red and said that so long as these things continued, so long had Government to be possessed of weapons to deal with accused in quickest manner possible. Mr. Pal suspected that the objectionable pamphlets might have been manufactured by persons other than revolutionaries. This expression of suspicion was the signal for a sudden paroxysm of fury on the part of the Home Member who asked in a violent gesture "Does Mr. Pal suggest that they are manufactured by me or the Police?" Mr. Pal threw the responsibility for his suspicion at the door of Sir Reginald Clarke, ex-Police Commissioner of Calcutta who on one occasion had admitted that there were *agents provocateurs* in Bengal and elsewhere in these matters. "I repudiate the suggestion. I repudiate the suggestion" repeated Sir Alexander, but all the while Mr. Patel looked innocent and could not believe what a bonfire he had created out of his simple request. The Assembly by a majority of 10 votes supported Mr. Patel's motion, the supporters including Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Dr. Hyder. The permission having been given for introduction Mr. Patel wanted to strike the iron while it was hot. He now moved for consideration of the Bill in his usual piquant style. Mr. Patel said revolutionary crimes could not be crushed by repression. The bomb factories and revolutionary conspiracies would exist only so long as the Government of India pursued their present policy and Mr. Patel even argued that Government's attack on the Non-Co-operation movement was responsible for this anarchical movement. But it was nearly six in the evening and the President adjourned further discussion till the next non-official day that is, 10th February.

To Mr. Patel's credit also belongs the introduction of two other equally important measures one for abolishing rigorous imprisonment in case of offences of sedition and making all sentences simple and the other for imposing on inhabitants of British Colonies the same hardships that Indians enjoy in those Colonies. Mr. Patel argued that no European or American has any right in virtue of his nationality to claim any special privileges in criminal courts in British India when these countries had not modified their law to give reciprocal treatment to Indians. This was the first visible symptom of the potentialities of Dr. Gour's Reciprocity Bill. Government did not raise any objection to the first reading of these two Bills, but it was left to Mr. Lindsay to oppose the second measure and to plead for magnanimity and tolerance.

The two Bills of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas intended to fix the sterling ratio at 1s 4d. a rupee were introduced. Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed the measure as being inimical to India's interests. Among the other measures discussed the important was Mr. Joshi's Bill to provide for maternity benefit in case of women labourers in factories and mines which are regulated by law. This though vigorously opposed by Government was eventually circulated for public opinion. The debate was remarkable for the dead-set which the European members from Assam made against the Bill.

TUESDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a detailed report of the debate on Mr. Patel's motion and the concluding proceedings of the Assembly on Tuesday:—

Sir Alexander Muddiman in a speech full of warmth and vigour opposed the introduction of the Bill. He agreed with Mr. Patel that Government should not ordinarily oppose the formal motion to introduce a Bill, but when the policy of Government was quite different then it was the Home Member's clear duty to oppose it. When a motion for the repeal of what were called repressive laws was made last year Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that the conditions which then existed in India did not justify repeal unless there were measures of a compensatory character on the Statute Book. Sir Alexander Muddiman could not understand why Mr. Patel had chosen the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act. This Act was intended to protect the servants of the Crown from murderous attacks by fanatics. Unless the Assembly were to say that under no circumstances were persons to be restrained this Act must remain on the Statute Book. The Government of India had consulted the Puniab Government who were of opinion that this Act must not be repealed. Mr. Patel would also object to the Frontier Crimes Regulation and would withdraw from Government even that protection which that law provided to officers who daily, nay hourly, were risking their lives on the frontier for the stke of the safety of India as a whole. As for the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, Sir Alexander admitted that for some time past it had not been put into operation but he asked, was the position in the country such as to allow the repeal of the law?

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Certainly.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: Well the information at my disposal does not lead me to the same conclusion.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Then let us know it.

Sir Alexander: You will just know.

Proceeding the Home Member referred to the main attacks of Mr. Patel namely the three regulations under which persons could be imprisoned without trial. He himself did not like the regulations namely the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation of 1818. The Madras State Prisoners' Regulation of 1819 and the regulation for the confinement of State Prisoners in Bombay. It was easy to recall the memory of Louis XI and easier to make speeches critising Government policy on the matter, but it must be remembered, said the Home Member, that this was an executive power in the hands of Government which had to deal with 300,000,000 people. He regretted that there was not one official from Madras at present in the House, but he remembered that on one occasion one ember had emphasised the use of this regulation in connection with the Malabar Rebellion. This regulation was advantageous not only to the peace of the country, but also to the persons against whom it was used. Sir Malcolm Hailey had told the House on the last occasion the necessity for retention of these measures on the Statute Book. He (Sir Alexander) too had repeated it only the other day. One of the dangers to which India was exposed was the growth of terrorist or revolutionary movement in India engineered from outside. At one time, when he was not connected with Government, he was pooh-poohing this movement but when he joined Government as the Home Member he saw the whole of the situation and came to the conclusion that Government had taken the right course and the only course to take. Proceeding the Home Member referred to the case of two men arrested under the Regulation and brought to trial, convicted and sentenced and whose conviction and sentence had been upheld by the Allahabad High Court.

The judicial finding in this case clearly suggested that Government were well-advised in retaining these measures on the Statute Book. In convicting the accused the Judges referred to the literature spread by the accused. This literature stated: "Mass action thus taken will develop into organised agrarian strikes food riots and plunder of corn stocks and assaults upon large estates with the idea of confiscation" The down-trodden peasants must be made conscious of their rights to live like human beings and our propaganda should be such that we should conquer by militant action. Reactionary pacifism must be repudiated. What happened at Chauri Chaura, Central India and Malabar must be developed by every possible means so that there would be a peasants' revolt from one end of the country to the other and then we can boldly proceed with our programme" Proceeding the judges pointed out that the accused, the conspirators in the fantastic scheme, had made no calculation of the forces which the British and Indians would array against the enemy bent on their common destruction.

The Home Member said, "I cannot believe that there is anybody, whatever his politics, in this House who looks forward to India attaining her freedom by the overthrow of the existing social system and wading through a river of blood to a bank you will never reach. And remember that the conspiracy is increasing. Only this morning a pamphlet was laid on my table. It was a copy of a pamphlet called the revolutionary. Copies of this pamphlet have been distributed in Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Amritsar and in several other places with the object of inflaming the student population.

Mr. C. S. Iyer: Does the Home Member know that I also got a copy of this beautiful pamphlet here?

Sir Alexander: Did I hear the Hon. Member saying that he was circulating it? (Laughter).

Mr. C. S. Iyer: I find nothing objectionable in the pamphlet.

Sir Alexander: My friend says there is nothing objectionable in that. Let me read a few sentences from this pamphlet which I have got here. "This revolutionary party has deliberately abstained itself from entering into this terrorist campaign at the present moment even at a great risk of provocation in the form of outrages committed on their sisters and their mother by the agents of the Foreign Government. The party is waiting to deliver the final blow and when expediency will demand it the party will unhesitatingly enter on a desperate campaign of terrorism when the life of every officer and individual who will be helping the foreign rulers in any way will be intolerable, be he Indian or European, high or low." And this is the statement to which one member here says he finds no objection. Sir, I oppose the motion."

Mr. B. C. Pal: I should like to know from the Home Member what evidence there is to show that these were not manufactured by persons other than revolutionaries.

Sir Alexander: Does the Hon. Member suggest that they were manufactured by me and the police?

Mr. Pal: I don't say that they were manufactured by you or your police, but we have it on the statement of Sir Reginald Clarke that there have been *agents provocateur* in your service in Bengal and elsewhere and all the world over. These things have been dumped on you.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: I repudiate the suggestion in the strongest terms.

At this stage several members stood up to speak and confusion prevailed.

The President: Order, Order. Hon. Members will have full opportunity of ventilating their views when the Bill enters upon the next stage.

The motion was put and the motion was carried by 50 votes to 40.

Mr. Ranga Iyer at this stage explained that the copy of the pamphlet he had was different from the copy read out from by the Home Member. He agreed with the Home Member that the extracts he had read out were really objectionable. (Applause).

EXCHANGE AT 1/4.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas next asked for leave to introduce his Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act with a view to restore the exchange ratio of 1/4 and reverse the legislation of 1920.

Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed the motion. He said the matter was distinctly subjudice and if this motion was carried and the ratio suggested was introduced then it would have a very serious effect on the financial conditions in the country. The importers who had not fixed their engagements for their purchases would have a very serious grievance.

The Bill was then introduced.

Sir Basil Blackett made it clear that the time had not yet come for fixing the ratio at the suggested figure. Government did not favour the Bill. At the same time they did not oppose formal introduction.

Mr. V. J. Patel next introduced without discussion or opposition his Bill to amend section 104 (A) I. P. C. with the object of making punishment under the section only simple and omitting punishment of transportation for seditious offences.

Dr. Gour introduced two Bills to amend the Transfer of Property Act. The object of one Bill is to define the word "Attest" and the other proposes to remove certain doubts as to the right of a person to effect a transfer of property otherwise than as provided by the Transfer of Property Act.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas introduced his Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arbitration in British India.

Sir Pushottamdas Thakurdas introduced his second Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act its object being the reversion of the exchange ratio to 1/4.

AMENDMENT TO C. I. P.

Mr. V. J. Patel next asked for leave to introduce his Bill to amend the code of Criminal Procedure. In his statement of objects and reasons Mr. Patel says there is no reason why inhabitants of British Colonies should receive the same privileges as inhabitants of the United Kingdom when as a matter of course Indians are treated as an inferior race in various Colonies. Similarly Americans and Europeans should not get privileged treatment unless they modified their laws to give special reciprocal treatment to Indians.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay opposed the motion of Mr. Patel and advised the Assembly to show a spirit of tolerance and greater dignity.

The motion was pressed to a division and carried 49 voting for and 41 against it.

AMENDMENT TO ORDINARY CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. Patel then moved the consideration of his Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law. In commending this motion Mr. Patel said, a number of respectable persons had been imprisoned without trial. Even the Home Member had admitted that Government had not found it necessary to apply the Seditious Meetings Act for some time. Why then, asked Mr. Patel, should Government still cling to this measure which was enacted only as a temporary measure? Government could not put down anarchy by repression which would only drive discontent deep underground. If anything was responsible for the present situation in Bengal it was the policy adopted by Government. If bomb factories had sprung up and if people took to revolutionary steps, then it was the Home Member and his department and his over-zealous subordinates who were responsible for it and not the leaders in the country. Continuing Mr. Patel observed that Indians detested anarchy more than Government because it afforded an opportunity to Government to suppress the legitimate political aspirations of the people. Government, he said, were making use of these regulations to maintain its rule. He asked Government even now to summon a Round Table Conference. As for anarchy he said Government could take into confidence leaders like Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and for the matter of that Mrs. Besant. Government on the other hand was even keeping back the names of the six persons who, the Home Member had told them, were aimed at by the terrorists but escaped. Where was the harm in giving out their names?

The Home Member explained that he was not giving out their names because by a process of elimination the assassins would be able to find out as to who gave away their information and they would kill the informant.

Resuming Mr. Patel observed that Government's policy of attacking non-violent Non-Co-operation had really brought about the wave of anarchy. Non-Co-operation as a movement was quite non-violent all over the country (Some voices: What about Bombay and Chauri Chaura?)

These, replied Mr. Patel, were only stray cases but generally the movement had remained peaceful. He declared that Government was responsible for the present situation. The Assembly wanted a Round Table Conference but instead the Muddiman Committee was appointed. Its report had not been published. If the report was not published soon and the Budget was again thrown out the responsibility would be on the Home Member. (laughter).

At this stage the House rose and further consideration of the measure was adjourned till the next day for non-official Bills.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar asked will Government be pleased to state:—

(A) (1) The circumstances under which objects and reasons for which further amendments notified in the Gazette of India of 10th January last relative to the appointment and election of Presidents of Indian Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils were framed and submitted for sanction of the Secretary of State-in-Council? (2) The date on which sanction was applied for and that on which sanction was received for these rules from the Secretary of State-in-Council? (3) The reasons why Government did not give either the Assembly or the Legislative Councils concerned an opportunity of expressing their views on a matter that so vitally affects their constitution and procedure?

(B) Will Government be pleased to state whether the advisability of consulting the Legislatures in India was at all considered and if so the reasons why such consultation was deemed inadvisable in this case?

Mr. L. Grahmam, Legislative Secretary replied: A (1) The rules providing procedure for election of Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils were made for the purpose therein appearing in view of the fact that the time for holding elections required by the provisions of Section 630 and Section 720 of the Government of India Act was approaching; (2) The dates in question are 11th December, 1924 and 7th January 1925; (3) Government cannot agree with the honourable member that these rules in any way affect the constitution either of the Assembly or of the Local Legislative Councils which in respect of their Presidents is settled by one or other of the Sections of the Act cited above and can not be touched by any rules framed under the Act. As regards procedure one essential is that person to be elected should be a person acceptable to the majority of the members of the Assembly or Council as the case may be who take part in the election rules are calculated to produce this result and apart from this no question of substance arises as the only point of substance in the rules was beyond controversy on the occasion arose for considering the desirability of consulting the Assembly or Local Legislative Council on the form of rules. The reply to this portion of the question also furnishes the reply to part (B) of the question.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar then asked: (A) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the despatches between the Secrtary of State and the Government of India after obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State if necessary relative to the new rules framed by the former with concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council of India to carry into effect the decisions reached on the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission with regard to pay, passages and pensions of the superior civil services published in the Gazette of India of 17th January?

(B) Will Government be pleased to state what are the matters upon which parliamentary legislation to amend the provisions of the Government of India Act in regard to the civil services is being promoted and whether the decision to make passage allowances not votable by designating them passage pay under these rules without amendment of the Act was made after taking legal opinion on the matter? If so whether this legal opinion was taken from Government's legal officers in India or law officers of the Crown in England?

(C) Will Government be pleased to state what is the amount of supplemental expenditure that will be necessitated as a consequence of giving retrospective effect to the revised pay, pensions and allowances from 1st April 1924? If so what is the amount that is expected to be under the votable heads and what amount under the non-votable heads?

(D) Will Government be pleased to state whether an opportunity will be afforded to the Assembly for discussion of this additional expenditure votable and non-votable in connection with such parts of supplemental expenditure as would be votable under the appropriate heads of the budget?

Replying Sir Alexander Muddiman said: (A) I would refer the hon. member to the reply which I give a few days ago to Mr. Venkatapati Raju's question. (B) Matters for parliamentary legislation are still a subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and I am unable to add anything to the information on this subject contained in the announcement of December 6th, 1924, a copy of which I shall be glad to give to the hon. member. The Government of India did not consult their law officers in regard to the passage pay and the Secretary of State has not informed the Government of India that he consulted law officers of the Crown in England. (C) The hon. member is referred to replies given to similar questions asked in the Legislative Assembly. Government have not got figures showing the amount of expenditure due to rerospective effect being allowed nor can they distribute with accuracy the amount between voted and non-voted heads. (D) In the event of supplementary demands being presented in respect of such part of the expenditure as is votable and cannot be met by re-appropriation members will have opportunities for discussion according to the regular procedure the bulk of the expenditure is however non-voted.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

of the exhibition was the desire, manifest in their work, on the part of the younger generation of artists to strive for suitable expression of the new impulses and atmosphere in which they move and have their being. The work from Andhra, Bengal and from the European artists served only to increase their zest. If the Bombay Art Society is less sluggish about its responsibility to the younger generation of artists it would be able to give them the assistance they sorely need. There are certainly many things which the Society can undertake, besides the conventional annual show, for their guidance and encouragement.

Gujarat Kala,

The Gujarat Kala Pravartak Mandal appears to be similarly victimised. If the exhibition it organised last time has been a great strain, it should necessarily take time to recoup its shattered strength. But there should be hardly any difficulty that would prevent the Mandal to organise, in the meantime, modest endeavours for popular instruction, for the maintenance and increase of interest in art.

(Continued from column 6)

amount at 5 per cent. The amendment was seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, which being put to the vote was lost. The letter was sent to the Corporation for sanction.

The next item considered was a letter from the Commissioner requesting the Standing Committee to allow Mr. E. T. Annett, Assistant Engineer, Roads, to subscribe to the benefits of the Provident Fund with effect from September 1, 1920.

The Commissioner stated that Mr. E. T. Annett being a little over 40 years of age when he joined the Municipal service in September, 1919, the question of allowing him to join the Provident Fund was referred to the then Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr Masani, in June, 1922, for obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee as required under Rule 3 of the Draft Provident Fund Regulations then in preparation. Mr. Masani ruled that sanction could not be obtained under Draft Rules, but that Mr. Annett might be allowed to contribute on the understanding that if the Standing Committee refused to grant sanction after the rules were framed his contributionst would be refunded to him without any contribution from the Municipality. As the rules were now framed and were under the consideration of the Standing Committee the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee that Mr. Annett might be permitted to subscribe to the benefits of the Provident Fund with effect from 1st September, 1920.

Rao Bahadur Pai proposed that the request of the Commissioner be sanctioned. Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be referred to the Committee appointed to draft the rules

Mr. R. M. Chinoy's amendment being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

The Committee then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

CHANGE OF CONTRACT WITH CEMENT COMPANY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday at 4-10 p.m., Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner informing the Committee that certain alterations had been allowed to be made in the agreement entered into with four different companies for the supply of cement for a period of 10 years. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Director of Development had informed him that one of the four contracting companies, viz., the Dwarka Cement Co., proposed to assign their part of the agreement to the Central Provinces Cement Co., Ltd., and requested the Commissioner to acquaint him with the Commissioner's views on the proposal. The Commissioner consulted the Municipal Solicitors on the legality of the assignment and the position of the Corporation in the matter. The Solicitors were of opinion that the Director of Development having assented to the assignment, the Corporation were bound by such assignment and could not object to it.

The Director of Development in his letter to the Commissioner on the subject wrote as follows:—

"With reference to the agreement with the four cement companies for the supply of cement to the Development Directorate, I beg to inform you that the Dwarka Cement Company, Limited, proposes to assign their part in the agreement to the Central Provinces Portland Cement Company, Limited, on the terms mentioned below:—(a) The Central Provinces Portland Cement Company, Limited, shall observe and perform the terms and obligations of the agreement in all respects as if its name in lieu of the name of the Dwarka Cement Company had been inserted in the agreement. (b) If, however, the price payable to the said Company for the cement supplied by it at any time works out at more than the minimum price payable to any of the three other companies then the only price payable by the Directorate shall be such minimum price. (c) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the trustee for the debenture-holders of the said Company will personally guarantee the due performance of the contract by the said Company."

The Chairman proposed that the letter of the Commissioner be approved subject to Corporation's sanction.

The Commissioner pointed out to the Chairman that the sanction of the Corporation was not necessary and that he was competent to deal with it. It was sent to the Corporation merely for information.

A great deal of discussion was indulged in by the members some disagreeing with the views of the Commissioner. Mr. Hoosenbhai Lalji thought that the sanction of the Corporation was necessary.

Mr. Boman-Behram said that already they had the opinion of their Solicitors and he proposed that the letter be recorded and submitted to the Corporation for information.

To this Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be approved subject to the sanction of the Corporation, which was seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

The amendment being lost the original proposition of Mr. Boman-Behram was declared to have been carried.

PROVIDENT FUND TO MRS. WEBSTER.

The question of the payment of Provident Fund to late Mr. John E. Webster's widow formed the subject matter of discussion.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated that Mrs. Edna Webster, the widow and the sole heir of late Mr. J. E. Webster, late Transport Officer, who died in Bombay on 17th September, 1924, had applied for the payment to her of the Provident Fund money due to her late husband. Mr. Webster was over 55 years of age when he joined the Municipal service on 1st September, 1915, and in 1922 as required under Rule 3 of the Draft Provident Fund Rules then in preparation the question of allowing Mr. Webster to subscribe to the Fund was referred to the then Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Masani, for obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee. Mr. Masani ruled that the sanction of the Standing Committee could not be obtained under Draft Rules, but that Mr. Webster might be allowed to contribute on the understanding that if the Standing Committee refused to grant sanction after the rules were framed his contributions would be refunded to him without any contributions from the Municipality. The Draft Provident Fund rules had not still been passed, but had been for some time under the consideration of the Standing Committee. Mr. Webster contributed to the Provident Fund since its inception from 1st September, 1920, and rendered a little more than 9 years' service up to 17th September, 1924, the date of his death. Except for his being over age at the time of joining the Municipal service, Mr. Webster's case was covered by Rule 10 of the Draft Rules and the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to Mr. Webster's contributions amounting to Rs. 2,225-7-0 being credited to the Provident Fund and to the same sum together with the Municipal share equivalent to his own total contribution with interest at 5 per cent. on both the amounts, being paid to Mrs. Webster, the widow and the sole heir of the late Mr. John E. Webster.

Mr. Haveliwalla moved that the letter be sent to the Corporation for sanction.

Mr. Boman-Behram said that though he sympathised with the widow he thought that under the law they could not accede to the Commissioner's request. He therefore proposed an amendment that the widow be given the contribution that her husband had contributed to the Provident Fund plus interest on that

(Continued in column 5.)

POPULARISING BIBLE

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES' EFFORTS.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION.

The 106th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Wilson College Hall on Tuesday evening under the presidency of H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn and prayer by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

RECORD OF WORK.

Mr. R. A. Adams, the Secretary of the Society then read a brief summary of the report of Bombay Auxiliary for the year 1924, which stated:—

In the intervening four and a half decades many workers, Indian and Foreign, have contributed in no unstinted measure, labour, scholarship and consecration, and your Committee's minute, printed elsewhere in this Report, expresses our most cordial appreciation of their valued services.

Towards the end of the year copies of the new edition of the Marathi Bible began to come in from the press. It contains the entire work of the revisers. Since February we had been registering orders from missionaries in anticipation of the publication of the work and within a few weeks of their receipt over 1,500 copies were sent out from our depot.

Another reason for special gratification in reviewing the work of the year is the welcome and considerable increase in our circulation of Scriptures within the area for which this Auxiliary is responsible. It is to be honed that this means the turn of the tide which we have been waiting for, after the set-back during the past few years owing to new conditions in the country.

In the early part of the year the release of Mr. Gandhi took place and with returning health he once more entered the arena of politics. Evidence is clear, however, that his influence has not the paramount place that it occupied prior to his incarceration.

Much communal bitterness has been apparent throughout the year, and indeed, numerous serious disturbances have taken place in different parts of the country between Hindus and Moslems.

At Delhi recently a Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference took place as a result of the Mahatma's declaration that he would observe a fast for twenty-one days as an act of penance in view of the strife between the two great communities. To this Conference an invitation was sent to the Metropolitan of India which he accepted In an illuminating article describing this Conference the Metropolitan stated, "It has been to me a quite unforgettable experience and I believe has helped some prominent Indian leaders, both Hindu and Mahomedan, to realize perhaps a little more clearly that the Christian Church is out to help the people of India."

It is being brought home to the Church in this land that to-day there is an unusual opportunity for evangelistic work throughout the country, and the National Christian Council has been endeavouring to focus the attention of all on this aspect of the situation. It calls upon the whole Christian army engaged in the advancement of the Kingdom to consider how it can best be mobilized to take advantage of the unusual opportunity. The visit of Dr. Zwemer brought to light how very meagre is the effort of the Church to reach Moslems with the Gospel, and it is to be hoped that all now realise their responsibility in regard to doing so in greater measure in the coming time.

Mention should also be made of the valuable services of two non-Christian scholars who have taken part in the work of the revision. Trimbak Shastri assisted the Committee for many years until his death in 1914. He was a sound Sanskrit and Marathi scholar and to him the present version owes a great deal for grammatical accuracy and correctness of expression. He was succeeded by Mr. K. A. Keluskar, who has worked with the Committee during the greater part of its revision of the Old Testament and whose notable gifts as a Marathi writer have been ungrudgingly placed at its disposal. He has spared no pains in the endeavour to render the thought of the original in pure and dignified Marathi.

MARATHI BIBLE.

The Rev. C. H. K. Boughton then moved:—

"That this meeting accept the Report, with thankfulness to Almighty God for His continued favour, and that the report with the audited statement of accounts, be published under the direction of the Committee.

That the following gentlemen (named) be the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies.

Rev. Boughton in moving the resolution said the history of this society marked the history of all Bibles, viz., to make it more perfect of already existing translations. It could not be said that Marathi or any other bible was not capable of improvement but everybody who had seen the Marathi Bible would agree that in its present stage it had made enormous improvement after 30 years of painstaking and scholarly efforts. He thanked God for He had allowed the revision of the Marathi Bible to reach a wonderful stage. The Bible Society were also doing their utmost for the progress of the empire to which they belonged. They had a great empire and as it grew since 1763 the Bible Society provided the needs by translating Bibles in the new languages the empire had expanded. At present society was able to put into circulation Bibles translated into 363 languages of the empire. Apart from the British Empire the Society sent three millions books to China last year and 780 thousand to Korea. He thanked God for these privileges.

Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan in seconding the resolution said he was connected with the Bible Society's Committee for the last 50 years and did not like to go into reminiscences but agreed with that pioneer missionary, the late Rev. Geo. Bowen that the expansion of the work of the Bible Society was the expansion of the missionary work in this country. During the last 50 years the Christian Church had undergone great expansion. He considered the Bible Society as the premier missionary society in the world. It had never refused a single well founded application for asistance for translation and diffusion of Christian knowledge. He then dwelt at length on the activities of the Society in translating the Marathi Bible and hoped for a time when the Indian Church in Maharashtra would supply a perfect translation which would stand the test of centuries.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then said: I feel sure that you will not expect me to deliver a long speech on this occasion, as I have come here rather to learn what is being done by the British and Foreign Bible Society than to put forward any views of my own in connection with the work which it is doing. I believe there is no book in the world which has been translated into anything like so many languages as the Bible has been, and very great credit is due to your Society for the important part which it has taken in preparing these translations, and bringing the Bible within the reach of so many different races and peoples.

Quite apart from its religious appeal, the English version of the Bible is a book which cannot be neglected by any student of English literature or English thought, and I have been interested to observe in this country that many of the best writers and speakers model, not only the form of their remarks, but even the phrases which they use on the biblical language of the translation of 1611. The Bible, however has of course a still wider appeal on account of the great truths it contains, which are the foundation of all religions.

Your branch of the Society is to be congratulated on the completion of the revision of the Marathi translation of the Bible, and I would particularly like to refer, in this connection, to the very important and valuable work done by the late Canon David L. Joshi in his contribution to the revision of the Old Testament. I believe that the first Marathi translation of the New Testament was published in 1807, and the translation of the whole Bible was finished by about 1819; but since then, like other translations, it has been subjected to many revisions. For the remarkably small sum of Rs. 1/8 a copy of the new edition, consisting of over 1200 pages, is now within the reach of everyone who cares to purchase it, and I am glad to learn that the translation is now considered to be of such a high standard as to win the appreciation of Marathi scholars. No work of translation can ever be final or complete, and yet it was in the case of the Bible that one of the finest pieces of translation stood the test of nearly three hundred years without material revision. To those who are engaged on work of this kind, I can commend the words of those who produced this remarkable version of the Bible 300 years ago:

> "Neither did we disdain to revise that which we had done, and to bring to the anvil that which we had hammered; but having and using as great helps as were needful, and fearing no reproach for slowness, nor coveting praise for expedition, we have at length, through the good hand of the Lord upon us, brought the work to that pass that you see."

I feel sure that it is in this spirit that the Marathi translation which is now before you has been prepared, and I am confident that any work prepared in such a spirit will deserve the attention not only of Marathi scholars, but of all who are anxious for the spread of truth in this country.

I have listened with much interest to the speeches which have been made this afternoon. I have learnt a great deal of the work which is being done by the British and Foreign Bible Society, both in Bombay and elsewhere. I can only say that I am grateful to the officers of the Society for the very kind invitation they extended to me to preside at their gathering this afternoon, and I trust that the Bombay Branch will continue to prosper in its good work as it has done in the past.

Sir Leslie congratulated Dr. Mackichan, an old friend of Bombay for the help he had rendered in translating the Bible in Marathi and appreciated the services of the late Canon D. L. Joshi.

Rev. R. B. Douglas in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. for presiding on the occasion remarked that Government maintained neutrality in religious matters but he hoped neutrality on the part of the Government did not imply neutrality to the following of the Christian Scriptures or of the work of the Bible Society. He hoped those in authority would feel that it was impossible to stand aloof or show indifference to the principles of Christianity or towards the principles for which Christian Bible stood.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The meeting terminated with benediction from the Lord Bishop.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

NON-BRAHMINS' APPROVAL.

(Associated Press.)

Madras, Feb. 3.

"It is a great boon that the Viceroy has conferred on us; and it is a great service to our religion."

So declares Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Secretary to the Tamil-Nadu Provincial Congress Committee in a letter to the Press on the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which was recently assented to by the Viceroy.

Of all the legislative measures during the Non-Brahmin Ministry, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, says Mr. Naicker, is the only useful measure needed by the whole of South India.

BABY WEEK AT PAREL.

LADY WILSON ON INFANT MORTALITY

The following are extracts from Lady Wilson's speech at the opening of the Parel Centre, on Tuesday:—

"I want to speak to you to-day on some of the causes of infant mortality, which to my mind can be remedied without much difficulty.

Is it not strange indeed that on this most vital question of motherhood, so much ignorance should prevail? It is to fight this easily remediable ignorance that Baby Week Exhibitions like these are organised, for you are shown here not only what you should do but also what you should *not* do in order properly to look after your babies. Take milk for example, milk as every one knows is a most valuable food for children, but unless it is clean and pure it may be most dangerous. In this exhibition among other things your attention will be drawn to this. I have to ask you carefully to study the various stalls in this exhibition, every one of which has some important bearing on the question of the care of the child.

The second point I want to refer to is superstition. Ignorance and superstitions go hand in hand. Remedy the first evil and the second is well-nigh remedied. I have learnt with great regret how most absurd and harmful practices based on ignorance have crept in. I do not in any way imply any offence to the religious susceptibilities of any one, but surely it is time proper distinction was made between real religious principles and adherence to them on one side, and on the other to practices which are supposed to be based on religious principles but which have no foundation of reason and common sense behind them. I am sure you will agree with me that it is the duty of social reformers to carry a strong campaign against superstition.

There is one more cause of infant mortality among the labouring classes to which I must refer—drugging of children. The Lady Doctor appointed by Government in 1921 reported that 98 per cent of children born in the industrial area are drugged with opium. On enquiry I find that working mothers drug their little ones, so that while they go to their work in their factories the children might go to sleep and not cry for food. This is most regrettable, but here too, it is not difficult to remedy the evil. Some mill-owners in Bombay have already started creches in their mills where the children of the working mothers can be looked after by qualified nurses. I hope that other mill-owners will follow this good example.

The fact that large employers of labour, particularly the Bombay mill-owners, have co-operated whole-heartedly in organising this year's Baby Week is a clear indication of their sympathy and I am confident that in any scheme of amelioration of the working classes, they will generously do their duties towards the working classes and thus set an example to the employing classes in the other parts of the country.

Then I referred last year to the contemplated appointment of women-factory-inspectresses for the purposes of securing an effective improvement of the conditions under which women have to work. Bombay might well take a legitimate pride in this great step it has taken, the first of its kind in all India. We have a Lady Inspector working in Bombay and though it is too early to see the results of her work, it can safely be anticipated that she is only one of the band of women-factory-inspectresses that we shall have in course of time.

The last point I want to refer to is the great necessity of having more maternity homes in the City. The question of hospital accommodation in general is engaging the attention of Government who have under consideration the report of the Hospital Relief Committee. I trust before we meet here again next year, Bombay will have better facilities to cater for the necessities of the poorest classes of the City who are too helpless to help themselves."

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

At the High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Buckland delivered judgments in the appeal preferred by the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla in a matter which arose under the following circumstances on the 27th April, 1923, Messrs. Hiranand Tarachand, a Karachi firm which was not a constituent of the Alliance Bank and had no account with it paid into the Karachi Branch of the Bank Rs. 36,000 for telegraphic transfer of that amount to the Bombay Branch of the Bank for payment to Tarachand's nominee there. The Karachi Branch of the Bank accepted the money and despatched the same day instructions by telegraph to the Bombay Branch to make such payment. After receipt of instructions by the Bombay Branch and before payment could be made the Bank suspended payment. The liquidators applied for the Court's direction as to how this demand should be paid. Mr. Justice Greaves who heard this application held that this amount never became the property of the Bank and the Karachi firm was entitled to rank in liquidation as creditors for the amount in priority to the ordinary creditors of the Bank. Against that order the present appeal was made. The Chief Justice held that the relationship between the Bank and the Karachi firm was as between ordinary debtors and creditors and allowed the appeal.

N. W. RLY. UNION FILES SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The North-Western Railway Union has filed a suit in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore against Messrs. Miller, M. A. Khan, H. T. Hall and another person under Section 448 of the Indian Penal Code for the alleged offence of breaking open the Union office and taking away cash and certain documents.

The Court has ordered a Police investigation in the matter.

INDORE LETTER.

SIR SIVASWAMI'S ARRIVAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 30.

Having heard the news of Bombay outrage the people of Indore were stunned. There were very few persons at Indore who knew anything about Mumtaz Begum, but to-day we find her name upon every lip. Some one comes and asks his friends whether Mumtaz is the same lady who was known as the Punjaban. Another says that perhaps Mumtaz might be the same woman who was living in the old Rajwada Palace in front of Gopal Mandir and who used to go every evening for a drive in a motor in the grand style which is only available to a member of the Royal family here.

Now-a-days His Highness, is staying at the New-Rajwada. It seems that he is very busy with the State affairs. I find that he very seldom goes outside. I have been reliably informed that Sir Sivaswami Iyer has come to-day. It can not be said definitely what the object of his sudden visit is, but I suppose that as he was th State Adviser for some time past, so some urgent State affairs may have compelled him to come to Indore.

Some Police Officers of Bombay have come to Indore. They have arrested 7 persons here. There is a great excitement in town. People are very eagerly talking about the case. I often find people saying that the self-respecting people of Bombay will not leave any stone unturned to get justice.

The public life of Indore has been crushed since the rise of Mr. Gulam Mahomed in the Police Department to such an extent that several persons were thinking of making a strong agitation. But it seems that there is a great difference of opinion among them. It is believed that they have suspended all their activities for the present. Some persons were thinking of holding a public meeting to protest against the attitude of the papers but it could not be held uptill now.

After the Bombay outrage several important persons of Indore have gone to Bombay. Seth Onkarji Chunnilal and Rai Bahadur Kalanmulji have just returned. Mr. Jal, one of the most prominent men of the Indore Bar, also had gone to Bombay. It is believed that Mr. Dravid and Hudiliker, have also gone to Bombay.

There seems much gloominess and anxiety on the faces of the State officers as the arrested persons are State servants. Mr. Gulam Mahomed has been removed from his post of Inspector-Generalship, and Mr. Revashanker Joshi has been appointed in his place. Mr. Gulam Mahomed will now help Mr. Kirtane in preparing the State Police Manual. There is very large sale of papers but the people seem to be terror-stricken. No doubt there is much talk about the Bombay outrage but no body talks freely. Persons are found whispering among themselves. Once more I find that the people are talking about the news of the abduction of beautiful girls at Indore that had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle." and the "Pratap."

HOW TO ACHIEVE TRUE SWARAJ.

DR. MUKHERJI ON INDIA'S AGRARIAN QUESTION.

The first series of the Nagpur University Extension Lectures began last night in the Victoria Memorial Hall, when Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University delivered his first lecture on the Agrarian question in India.

Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, welcomed the guests and expressed his deep thanks to His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler for having responded to his request to open the proceedings.

After Sir Montagu had opened the proceedings Dr. Mukherji traced the decline of the village communal system and its effects on the suppression of the rights of the peasantry. The creation of landlordism, the conversion of occupants into full proprietors and the emphasis of distinction between superior proprietors and underproprietors have been the result of misunderstanding of the traditional Indian land distribution. This has resulted on the one hand in the lowering of the economic position of the peasantry and the increase of a class of capitalistic rent receiving middlemen, and left practically no medium between the village community and the raiyatwari village of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Proceeding he observed that on account of the characteristic agricultural conditions of the Central Provinces the average economic holding would be in the neighbourhood of 20 acres, as compared with three acres as in Behar and the United Provinces. Then even though the size of the holding may not be reduced as a result of the law of succession to anything like that in the United Provinces and Behar, the drawbacks of cultivation ought to warn us against undue fragmentation much earlier. He observed that the village panchayats ought to be trusted and guided as regards the voluntary exchange of holdings. Unscientific farming especially when holdings become smaller and smaller will lead to an increase of the peasant proletariat when cultivation will be giving diminishing returns. The presence of a landless population, on the other hand, cheapens labour relatively to capital and delays the introduction of improved tools.

Real democracy in India, he contended, is incompatible with the increase of a class of landless proletariat. The wty to wards true Swaraj is a devious path, but this difficulty has not hitherto attracted the attention it deserves viz. that there can not be any true Swaraj unless we have a proper utilisation and equitable distribution of land resources.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

HEAVY DEFEATS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

As if the cup of reactionaryism is not already full the Madras Legislative Council by its action this morning has added one more to the long list of undemocratic actions which it has already to its credit. Thanks to the manoeuvres of the Ministerial Party, which has in its inborn hatred towards Brahmins set up a bad precedent in the election of Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai as President by 46 votes against 42 secured by his rival Mr. A. S. Krishnarao an elected member of the House.

The decision of the opposition members at their meeting yesterday to unanimously support the candidature of Mr. Rao, who has served the country for more than a decade as a chosen representative of the people had considerably upset the plans of the Ministerialists and brisk canvassing was forthwith commenced to secure support to their nominee. But the tables would certainly have been turned, had not the members of Government interested themselves in favour of Mr. Pillai, but followed the precedent set up in the Punjab of keeping themselves aloof having the non-officials to fight among themselves. But that was not to be and after all one born and bred up in bureaucratic traditions all his life has been installed in the *gadi* of the Speaker of Madras "Parliament." The newly elected President does not appear to be satisfied with the election, for in replying to the formal congratulations which poured forth from all sections of the House, not excluding his rival, he expressed his regret that it had not been possible for the party leaders to come to an unanimous decision in the matter outside of the House.

CIVIL COURTS ACT AMENDING BILL.

The motion of the Law Member to take into consideration the report of the Select Committee that sat on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Civil Courts Act evoked considerable heat, some Ministerialists complaining that amendments of which they had given notice to take away the power of appointment of District Munsifs from the High Court had not been included in the agenda as being beyond the province of the local legislature to interfere. The Law Member stressed this point at great length in his speech, but finally the suggestion of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chetty that the subject do stand adjourned till to-morrow to enable the President to consult the Law Officers and give a definite ruling on the admissability or otherwise of the amendments to that effect to help them to deal with the motion standing in the name of Dr. Natesan to adjourn the consideration of this subject was adopted.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

The Government sustained another defeat in regard to the Indian Port Act Amending Bill and the same was referred to a Select Committee against Government opposition. Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar's motion for adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely the appointment of a third official to the Executive Council, was ruled to be in order by the President in spite of the Law Member's objection that nothing could be done at this stage when a temporary appointment had been made and it will be taken up for discussion to-morrow at 2-30 if it is not disallowed by the Governor. I understand that since the receipt of notice of this motion the Government is seriously considering the desirability of making the permanent appointment and I will not be surprised if the final announcement is made in the course of the week. I further understand that Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., the Hon. Justice Venkatasubba Rao and the Hon. S. R. M. Annamalai Chettyar will constitute the Committee for the selection of Commissioners of the Board to be constituted under the Religious Endowments Act. But Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu moves to-morrow for the adjournment of the House to urge on the Government not to bring the Act into force until the necessary amendments are made in the Act as suggested by the Viceroy and as otherwise are necessary.

SHANKARACHARYA OF SHARDAPITH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 3.

Shree Shankaracharya of Sharada Peeth, (Dwarkamath) has arrived here. He is enlightening the public of Dharwar with his instructive lectures. He addressed on "Bhagavatgitasara" on Sunday and on "Hindu religion and the duties of its followers" on Monday at Annapurna Theatre. There was a large audience on both the occasions. The lectures go on for full two hours. To-day he is to lecture on "Swarajya" in Shree Vithal Mandir.

MAHATMA GOES TO RAWALPINDI

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shankat Ali, Messrs. Jairamdas and Mahadeo Desai passed through Lahore this morning by the Bombay Mail *en route* to Rawalpindi where they are proceeding in connection with the settlement of the Kohat affair. It is stated that leading Mussalmans of Kohat have agreed to come to Rawalpindi to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, a former M. P., and an ex-Chairman of the Lloyds who was on a visit to Lahore was taken ill and died on Monday.

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TAXATION ENQUIRY.

PROF. HASSAN'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Prof. M. A. Hassan, Islamia College, Peshawar giving evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee advocated a tax on early marriages. He considered that such a tax would also serve the purpose of social reform. The population in India was rapidly increasing and if no social reform was forthcoming then direct taxation must be undertaken. Replying to Dr. Haider, witness said that a tax on marriages would be productive on economic grounds, but he could not say whether such a tax would be politically expedient. The object of a tax according to witness should also partly be social. Witness was opposed to any tax either direct or indirect touching the pockets of the poor on principle of equity. Salt tax and import duties were not defensible. He thought a poll tax or capitation tax would be productive of ill-will. Witness favoured that drinking and using of drugs like *ganja* and *charas* should be prohibited like gambling and the loss of revenue sustained thereby might be made good by following taxes. A death duty of a modified nature that is a small estate duty combined with a graduated legacy, a duty on monopoly of tobacco and opium; marriage duty; higher import and export duties; a tax on agricultural income; increment value tax crediting to revenue interest from that invested portion of paper currency reserve which is made for periodic demand for currency and an entertainment tax. Replying to Sir Charles Todhunter witness said from the point of view of economics, he considered it to be in the interests of society that tobacco should be prohibited. He was not certain whether such a tax would be practicable. Further questioned by the President witness said that prohibition would ultimately reduce drunkenness, but he said he had not considered the immediate result of prohibition. Here the President drew attention of witness to several statistics to show how prohibition wrought evil in another form. Concluding witness said excise duty on manufactures which were to be given protection by Government should be abolished. They should be levied on unprotected goods such as sweets, perfumery, aerated waters and cartridges. Such duty should be a little lower than corresponding import duty. He favoured reforming present land revenue system.

LORD MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

At the High Court to-day before Messrs. Justices Newbold and B. B. Ghose an application was made on behalf of L. E. Richmond praying that the Coroner's inquest on the body of F. W. Lord be quashed. Mr. Richmond was committed to the sessions on charges of murder and culpable homicide arising out of the death of Lord who was shot dead in Elliot Road on January 21st. It was submitted that the proceedings in the Coroner's Court were done so as to remain undisclosed to the principal parties concerned and ended after Richmond was committed to the High Court sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Their Lordships rejected the application.

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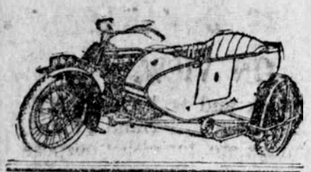

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POONA LETTER.

LOCAL BOARD AND MUNICIPAL. ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Though the last week appears to have passed politically in a tame manner, in point of other matters it was, no doubt, more than commonly active. And especially in point of lectures of much importance the week will really remain long in memory of Poonaites. Mr. K. V. Vaze, Engineer of Nasik, delivered a course of lectures under the auspices of the Tilak University on topics about engineering, and particularly Indian engineering. They were a sort of post-graduate course for students and attracted some students interested in the subject. In his discourses he described to his audiences how all the sciences of agriculture minerology, aeronautics etc., were developed in old, old times. He also dwelt on ancient systems of town-planning, house-building and such other topics. The series was closed on Sunday and the closing speech was delivered by Mr. J. S. Karandikar of the "Kesar" Office.

GADKARI ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the famous Marathi poet, the late Mr. Gadkari or Govindagraja as he is poetically known, was observed last Tuesday in the Kirloskar Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. S. B. Mujumdar.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The education competition under the auspices of the Vaktrittottajak Sabha which has been revived now, was held in the New Aryabhushan Theatre. Speeches were delivered by candidates on the subjects prescribed in the presence of judges. For the first subject, "Necessity of Unity in Politics," there were only two speakers. The second subject was "Should we Earn by Labour or Turn Recluse?" Five speakers spoke among whom Mr. Parkhi and Mr. Josi stood high. The third subject was "Ancient Household System and Modern System of Education." Four girl-speakers spoke very effectively and Miss Godubai Ketkar and Miss Balutai Khare spoke best.

SOCIAL THOUGHT SERIES.

Mr. S. M. Mate who is delivering a course of lectures on Social Reform made two speeches during the last week. One was on the caste system of America and the second was 'Castes in the Bombay Presidency.' He held that even in America, there were about a dozen castes and the problem of unification had not been yet solved. In Bombay Presidency, he said, there are 1420 different castes and even if they were reduced to the lowest limit there would remain at least twenty-two. Mr. Shridhar Shastri Pathak who presided maintained that, we had five castes and of them we could have a community.

PROF. TULPULE'S LECTURE.

Prof. G. V. Tulpule delivered a lecture in the Deccan College under the auspices of the Sharadopasak Mandal. The suoject of his speech was the 'Field of Study of Marathi Literature'. He said that they must thank the University for helping the study of Marathi by prescribing the subject for examination for B. A. and M. A. He advocated that Marathi should find a place even in the F.Y.A. and I. E. Curricula. He held that though the field of Marathi study be not so wide as that of English, yet it was sufficiently expansive. He took a survey of the whole field of Marathi Literature, its etymological side, grammar, etc. and strongly pleaded for a wide and deep study of that literature.

LOCAL BOARDS ELECTION.

The elections to the Poona District Board and Taluka Boards are to be held on the 26th instant. The Nationalist Local Board Mandal has set up candidates for most of the seats. Among the candidates are men like Mr. N. R. Gunjal M.L.C., Mr. Baburao Phule, Mr. B. M. Gupte M.A. LL.B. and others influential in the various localities. Of course the struggle between the candidates of the Nationalist party and the Satya Samajist party is expected to be very keen in some electorates. But most of the Nationalists will win. The Moderate party, as is their tradition, have not at all cared for these local self-governing institutions and have set up no candidate whatever to contest any of the seats.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In the matter of the Municipal election however, they have not exhibited such stolid indifference, but have set up about half a dozen candidates. Principal K. R. Kantikar is himself standing and also Prof. S. R. Kanitkar. First, the date of the election was fixed by the Municipality to be the 21st of March, but the Collector has ordered now that it should be held on the 3rd of the month; so that the loss of three weeks has thrown the numerous candidates into some confusion. This year the election promises to be a very lively affair, as there is no organised party to nominate candidates and as, hence, there has risen quite a spate of them. I cannot say what will happen to the Non-Brahman candidates, but so far as the Nationalists are concerned they will by their number, unnecessarily divide their votes and give an advantage either to the few Moderates or to the Non-Brahmans.

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SIR. SEFTON BRANCKER INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Sir Sefton Branker interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that he was now well and fit for aviation. The three days voyage to Rangoon had done him much good and he contemplated flying over Rangoon city. Mr. Cobham his pilot would arrive in Rangoon from Calcutta this week by aeroplane probably landing at Akyab on the way. He hoped to fly back to Calcutta and from there to England.

Questioned about a heavier than air aerial service between Calcutta and Rangoon Sir Sefton said that they could easily run daily service. It would be easy for eight months in the year, but they did not know enough of the monsoon. They could learn by experience only. They had definitely settled on the experiment of an air service between England and India as far as Karachi. He hoped that by 1927 they would be able to fly first two ships from London to Karachi and back. If that experiment proved a success they hoped some large commercial body would take the ships from them and operate as a commercial company and order more ships. Having got to that point it was the business of the commercial companies to decide which was the best line to take, whether it was from London to Karachi or from London to Bombay or from London or Calcutta. They had to finish their experiments first and then ask the commercial companies to take it up and all that would take time. Simultaneously with the airship service between England and India an aeroplane service also would come, he thought. "Our idea", he continued, "is to start an aeroplane service instead of a seaplane service at an early date between Calcutta and Rangoon. When the airship reaches Calcutta we shall decide what further to do".

Asked about the service to Singapore, Sir Sefton said in the first place they wanted to start a service between Calcutta and Rangoon and if that was a success they would go to Singapore, Bankok and Saigon would also want the service to call. They would start one link between Calcutta and Rangoon and make a success of it and with that end in view he would meet the Burma Chamber of Commerce to-morrow and the Burmese and Chinese Chambers next day. He would probably have on Saturday for Calcutta after seeing the Governor.

Continuing Sir Sefton said the Americans were considering the air service across the Atlantic and if that materialised it meant he would be able to get to New York from London in two days and it would be possible to go on from London to Karachi in 100 hours and get from New York to India within a week. Referring to Rangoon he said there was no proper aerodrome here yet. He visited the new race course yesterday but it was narrow and had all sorts of obstacles encumbering it. He had no time to go to Singapore though he would like to have done so. He was already late having been ill in Calcutta.

Sir Sefton to-day saw the Hon. Home Member, the Commissioner of the Rangoon division and visited Monkey Point, also the race coruses the old and the new. He intends on return to Calcutta to stay there for four days and then go to Bengres Jhansi and Delhi and start back for England stopping two or three days at Baghdad and Beyrout. At Delhi he would discuss matters with the Government of India and they might decide on a future policy. The subject was a matter for commercial interests local governments the Government of India and the Imperial Government.

"PASTORAL VISIT OF BISHOP OF DAMAUN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with correspondence in your popular journal re: the Bishop of Damaun's pastoral tour, we, the undersigned parishioners of the Church of St. Michael, Manickpur, Bassein, and inhabitants of Gokhivera, desire your permission to state as follows:—

On his arrival at Manickpur on the 3rd ult.mo, which was a Saturday, one of the parishioners read an address of welcome to his lordship the Bishop. The inhabitants of Gokhivera had not been consulted or informed of it; even those of Manickpur, to the best of our knowledge, had been kept in the dark. The address is certainly not the expression of our opinion. It could not even express the opinion of other parishioners, and they cannot be held responsible for its wording. It is disfigured by irrelevant and extraneous matters. Moreover, it contains many misleading statements, which would never have been allowed to go in, had a draft of the address been submitted for examination to the parishioners. We are inclined to think it is a work of a hidden hand, not of any local man. We could not obtain a copy of it. We were in the dark as to what is said in Mr. Gracias's address until very lately our attention was called to it in the Bishop's organ "The Angelus".

We think we need not say more on the subject, we may however be permitted to add that in our address or representation—that is, of the people of Gokhivera—we had to submit and re-affirm our grievance that the chapel at Gokhivera built by us at great cost and sacrifice to us with little outside help and free gift of timber by our Government, has long remained unblessed and closed for divine services to our great and sore disappointment. Although for various reasons, we differ from Mr. Gracias's address, we frankly confess that he or rather the writer of the address—had rightly anticipated our grievance and has touched on. We hope his lordship the Bishop will bless the Chapel soon and redress our long-standing grievance.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. LOPES, and others.

Gokhiverah, Bassein,

Feb. 3.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

MR. CARR'S BENEDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The annual general meeting of the European Association was held this evening and was fairly well attended. Mr. H. W. Carr the President in the course of his address said that the Labour Government's position with regard to the Government of India Act was essentially similar to that adopted by its predecessors. To supporters of the orderly development of responsible Government both British and Indian, that experience had been most encouraging and it was hoped it might not be without influence on those who wished to eliminate the preliminary steps and might induce them to adopt a policy which would justify forward steps instead of trying to force progress by obstruction. Referring to the present Conservative Government the President said; our late experience of this Party inspires the confidence that Britain will not be turned from the course laid down, for the Reforms either to take a backward step or to make any undue advances during the period of experiment. The main thing Mr. Carr proceeded, they wanted in India was the same as they wanted in other countries, stable government and security of life and property for all. Responsible Government was not only an intelligible aspiration, but it was one they could not but sympathise with and respect, for, it would be entirely contrary to their traditions to be hostile to it. Mr. Carr emphasised that the achievement of responsible Government was the prime motive of the Government of India Act. "What is the usse of considering new forms of Government", he asked, "until goodwill is forthcoming. The British have governed this country and on the whole have governed it well for many years and they could continue to do so because we have had clean ideals however far short we may have fallen because we have always had and have good friends among the Indians. If those who are invited to take part in Government refuse to do so we must just carry on rectifying that which experience shows requires rectification and exercising infinite patience." He felt very strongly that they would be well advised to discountenance as far as they could any new experiments, but to continue putting forth their best energies in the Assembly and Councils, local boards and private life to make the Reforms work and have it amended in the light of experience.

NOW IS THE TIME

In moving the adoption of the report Lord Cable said that since his arrival in India he had had conversations with many Indians leading men in commercial circles and he found that there was in many instances a desire amongst them to end all racial animosity and to work in a co-operative spirit for the development of trade and commerce, in other words for the development of India. He would therefore, urge upon the Europeans that they should be scrupulously careful not offend the susceptibilities. Civility costs nothing but went a long way with oriental people. Now was the time, Lord Cable declared, when, courtesy and sympathy" little things in themselves, might accomplish great things in "helping us to attain those aims which Mr. Carr has pointed to as as being the ends desirable."

The report was adopted. The meeting then re-elected Mr. H.W.Carr, President of the Association for the current year and Messrs. Langford James and E.Villiers Vice-Presidents.

CINEMAS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Cooper's letter on Cinemas in your issue of the 31st ultimo raises a pertinent question which merits our serious attention. The prostitution of cinemas *must* cease, the sooner the better for us all. But how is the task to be achieved? I imagine the remedy lies in quarters other than those suggested by your correspondent. I fear it is beyond the scope and power of the censors to purge the films of all their dross. If they attempt to cut out all those nefarious scenes which are so vividly and yet so faithfully limned by him in his said letter, the whole films will have to go. This would lead to an impasse unless the quality and texture of the films be bettered and refined. And this is not possible—or at any rate very difficult—so long as the business element and the profiteer's greed enter into the constitution and manufacture of films. Prostitution of art is bound to persist and thrive so long as there are mouths to feed and purses to fill—that is, so long as there is private enterprise.

The evil needs to be tackled at the very root. The state, therefore, must intervene in the interests of general education and take charge of all cinemas, manufacturing and displaying and screening such films as are an intellectual treat to the intelligentsia, and a source of wholesome instruction and innocent pleasure to the bourgeoisie and the plebs. And precisely because such a venture would be failing to pay its own way—being devoid of "sensational stunts"—the state ought to shoulder the burden for the benefit and culture of society at large. But alas, the military burden in India! It disables the Government from embarking upon such a venture and pursuing a necessary social activity.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. JAVERI.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent adverti-ements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my embloyment a very dressy journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2 8.	Excluding postal
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

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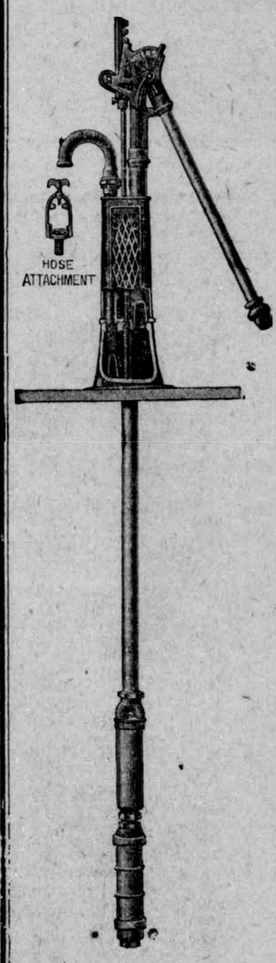

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